PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,963.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Decr.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9021
8th "	MACEDONIA	10519		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6396
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9300
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	EGYPT	7913	CHINA	7913
2nd Feb.	ORCANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7913		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9005
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6035
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10519		
13th "	CHINA	7913		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9300
27th "	EGYPT	7913		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6396
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 7*th November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NAIRA	6,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	6,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, H.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	20th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 320
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 625
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 650
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 3rd Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C. *
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 6th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 7th Dec.	8 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwas and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 7th Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,
NERBUDDA	3025	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
30*th November*, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4331	12th Dec. 1906.
TRIESTE	D. Mistorigo	5045	25th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Cls or Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £a. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
AUSTRIA	A. Bliffer	6,500	30th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By	Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4283	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KORRBER	5321	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4215	16th "
AFRICA	4595	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KORRBER	5321	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4283	16th "
AFRICA	4595	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
* † F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
* † CHINA	6909	Early March.
* † AUSTRIA	7689	Early April,
* † VORWAERTS		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 190E

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON, E.C. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

SHIPPING.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
ROJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lepraik		8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5088	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4705	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4525	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks; shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., grantis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents
BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES,
MUSIC AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR
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COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES
and a special assortment of RECORDS.

F. CABRAL & SON
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

LITTLE'S
PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.
Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as
THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIME STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.
BEWARE OF IMITATION.
Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES IN
LATEST PARISIENNE MODES
ADVANCE FASHIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON.
LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES' OVERALLS
AND
CHARMING NOVELTIES IN
SKIRTS & EVENING BLOUSES
AT MDME. STANLEY'S SALON,

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).
As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.
CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

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Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above
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Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.
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CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE ELYSIUM SKATING RINK BUFFET
IN THE RINK GARDEN UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MONGINI BROTHERS.
AFTERNOON TEA, ICES, COLD DRINKS
AND
HIGH CLASS REFRESHMENTS
AMERICAN DRINKS.
BECK'S ICED PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT
AFTERNOON 5-30 TO 7-30. EVENING 9-30 TO 11-30.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
AND AT 25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.

A Big man always feels small after he has been taken in!
IT IS NOT ENOUGH
SIMPLY to try a stuff because it is called a Fever Remedy. It is better to use only the well-known, well-tried, highly spoken of, and reliable Specific known as SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC than any other to get immediate Relief and Cure from Malaria, Fevers, Ague and Incipient Attacks of Plague Fevers. Of all Chemists in India. Beware of Substitutes and Imitations. Insist upon to get SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Nos. 16 and 18 MADON, SONS & CO ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

SENT TO THEIR DESTINATION FREE.

THIS, our Special Season's Offer, applies to all purchases made from us for despatch to Europe or elsewhere; when we undertake Packing, Insurance, &c., free of charge.

OUR STOCK AFFORDS AN UNRIVALLED SELECTION of Jewellery, Silver Novelties, Watches, Clocks, &c., which cannot fail to meet your requirements in every respect. With confidence we solicit your esteemed inspection.

XMAS & NEW YEAR MAILS. LATEST DATE FOR POSTING IN BOMBAY.
* *via* Brindisi only, for Europe Mails.

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.	Christmas day. Letters.	Christmas day. Parcels.	New Year's day. Letters.	New Year's day. Parcels.
Aden, Somaliland, Egypt	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
United Kingdom	" 8	" 8*	" 15	" 15*
Canada and United States of America	.....	.....	" 1	" 1*
Western Australia	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	" 17
South Australia, Victoria	" 4	" 4	" 10	" 10
Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Russia, Malta, Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark	Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 15

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE. POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., The Jewellers of Western India, BOMBAY & POONA.

THE TIP OF THE SEASON!
THE TALK OF THE TABLE!
THE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION!
IS
PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH & MOCHA COFFEE.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
STANDING REPUTATION OVER 35 YEARS.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wearing wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, palms and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by Direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
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Are the Best in the Market, having been plained and blended by an Expert.
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This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of structure and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, hæmorrhoids, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.
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THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a bogus.
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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
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At 4-30.
Children Half Price.

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ADMISSION AND
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Admission for Children under 12 years of age with use of Skates.
ONE RUPEE.

Arrangements can be made for Private, Family or Club Sessions.
Season Tickets and further particulars at SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC STORE, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the CURSETJI ADARJI (Church Gate Station Master) PURSE FUND, are cordially invited to ATTEND on SUNDAY, the 2nd December, 1906, at 5 P.M. (Standard Time) at the Bungalow of Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, Girgaum, on the occasion of PRESENTING the PURSE to Mr. CURSETJI ADARJI.

By Order of the Committee,
RUSTOM N. VATCHAGHANDY,
PHIROZE C. SETHNA,
Joint Secretaries.

BOMBAY 28TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

SHRI SHAHU CHHATRAPATI SPINNING AND WEAVING MANUFACTURING Co., LTD., SHAHUPURI, KOLHAPUR.

THE Prospectus of the said Company, together with the Report, adopted at the Ordinary General meeting, held on 26th September 1906, at the Company's office, has been published.

The machinery and plant, etc, have been already ordered out, and the buildings of the Mill have been taken in hand, and are progressing fairly so as to be ready for the erection of machinery, whenever the same shall arrive according to agreement with the machinists. To enable persons of limited means to buy Company's shares, the value of each share is fixed at Rs. 100 only, payable by four instalments. As a limited number of shares is now available, it is hoped that in self-interest and as an encouragement to native enterprise applications for shares shall be made to the undersigned, as early as possible, and advantages taken of the opportunity offered.

KHANDERAO GAIKWAD,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Registered office :—Shahupuri, Kolhapur, 14th November, 1906.
Branch office :—67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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OUR HANDSOME SAMPLE BOOKS of private and Regimental GREETING CARDS, are NOW READY, and will be sent for inspection upon application. The designs are more varied and elegant than ever before. All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

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RELIABILITY TRIALS—800 MILES.

BOMBAY TO SWANTWADI AND BACK—*via* POONA, SATARA KHOLAPUR & BELGAUM, BY kind permission of the Government of Bombay & H. E. the Governor-in-Council.

Subject to such modifications of route and conditons as Government may direct, MOTOR CAR TRIALS will be held during Christmas Week, December 24th to 29th under the auspices of the Motor Union of Western India :—

MONDAY, December 24th, 1906.
BOMBAY TO POONA—120 miles. Controls; Panvell & Khandalla,

TUESDAY, December 25th, 1906,
POONA TO KHOLAPUR—150 miles, Control : Satara.

Wednesday, December 26th, 1906.
KHOLAPUR TO SAWANTWADI—130 miles, Control : Belgaum.
Thursday, December 27th 1906 Swantwadi to Kholapur.

Friday, December 28th 1906—Kholapur to Poona.
Saturday, December, 29th 1906—Poona to Bombay.
The trials are open to all classes of cars except racing cars & competing cars will be classified as follows :—
Class A—For Cars costing £ 250 & under.
Class B—For Cars costing over £ 250 and up to & including £ 450
Class C—For Cars costing over £ 450 & up to & including £ 650.
Class D—For Cars costing over £ 650.
Entrance fees for each Car Rs. 50,—Close on December 8th,
Post Entries Fee Rs. 75—for each Car, close on December 15.
Rules of Competition—conditions of Entry, &c, &c, on application to

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES,
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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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SCOTCH CONCERT,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, at 9-15 p. m.
(NOT on THURSDAY 6th, as announced.)

ARTISITES:

Mrs. HOPKINS, Mrs. KNIGHT, Mrs. G. McKENZIE, Miss. OGDEN, Miss. MACKICHAN, Messrs COOPER, G. E. THOMAS, C. MARTIN, and others.

Scotch Choruses by the Boys and Girls of the Scottish Orphanage.

By kind permission of Col. MURRAY and the Officers of the Royal Scots the PIPERS and DANCERS of the Regiment will also assist.

Tickets : Rs. 3, 2, and 1 of Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE and Co.

Proceeds in aid of the Manse Fund, United Free Church of Scotland, Bombay.

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1ST DECEMBER, 1906, at 9-15 P.M.

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3. Mandoline Solo...Bouuance .....Mrs. E. Y. Watson.
4. Song .....Beloved, it is Morn.....Mrs. Knight.
5. Banjo Duet .....Honey's Holiday Mr. Coombs & Mr. Jackson.
6. Song .....The Ladies' Penny Paper...Mr. Marsh.

INTERVAL.

7. Gramophone.....Selection.
8. Song .....Selected .....Mr. Martin.
9. Cornet Solo .....Sleep on, Dear one .....Mr. Rhenius.
10. Song .....A May Morning .....Mrs. Knight.
11. Song .....Selected .....Mr. Marsh.
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PROCEEDS IN AID OF THE Y. W. C. A. HOLIDAY HOME AT LANOULI.

TICKETS Rs. 2 each. (Members of the Association Re. 1.).

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 1st December, 1906, 1st and 2nd Class COUPON TICKETS at REDUCED FARES will be issued between Poona and Bombay available up to 31st May, 1907.
2. For full particulars see Poster Notice exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY 15TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

HIGH COURT.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION
In the matter of the Estate of ALEXANDER McKENZIE deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed ALEXANDER McKENZIE deceased late of the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works, Bombay, who died at Bombay on or about the 18th day of September, 1905, and the Probate of whose Will, having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 26th day of November, 1906, to GOODRICK JOHN McKENZIE also of the said Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works, Bombay, and one of the Executors mentioned in the Will of the said deceased are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the office of the undersigned his Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 29th day of November, 1906.

CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executor,
24 ESPLANADE ROAD.

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HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 16TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R. arrived in harbour yesterday evening with the English Mails of the 16th November. She brought the following passengers :—

Blair, Lt D A
Blyth, Mr and Mrs and inft
Black, Mr G mid
Bradby, Mr and Mrs H
Bromley, Mr and
Brown, Mr R
Bruce, Capt J
Buchanan, Mr and Mrs A
Bullon, Mr R H P
Burdwin, H H Maharajah
Capell, Miss A
Carr, Mr F B
Carslaw, Mrs
Carslaw, Mr F N
Cavenagh, Mr W H
Chubb Cott, Mr O A
Chatterjee, Mr P
Christian, Mr J W
Cloete, Capt L B
Colquhoun, Mr J R and Mrs
Cormack, Miss M
Crewsie, Rev H P
Dain, Mr G R
Damala, Mr J J
Danby, Mr E L
Danby, Mr G P
Danson, Mr E W
David, Mr
Dena, Mrs L I
Doss, Capt L J M
Devereux, Mr J A and Mrs
Gell, Mr H G
Gilchrist, Mr W F C
Gulliemard, Mr C G
Halliday, Miss G
Harbord, Capt C R Mrs
Harrington, Mr H S
Harrington, Mr H A V
Harris, Miss
Harrison, Capt H and Mrs and inft
Harrison, Miss M
Hawks, Hon J
Haywood, Mr W H
Holmes, Mr A C
Humphrey, Rev T J and Mrs
Hunter, Mrs
Hutchinson, Mr
Inverarity, Mr J D
Jardine, Mr S R
Johnston, Mr G
Little, Mr A
MacLoughlin, Dr A J M
Mantini, Signor F
Marsrene-Ferragni, Major
McBoase, Mr
Mercer, Mr C H L
Mills, Mr and Mrs J C
Mount, Miss
Montgomery, Mr W E
Morita, Y r A
Mowat, Mr J B
Muir, Mr W M
Muir, Sir A K
Muketjee, Dr S G
Murray, Mr V
Nanrooji, Dr M
Naylor, E Todd
O'Shea, Mr and Mrs F B
Pinder, Mr
Pitkeathley, Mr J S
Prentice, Mr J
Price, Capt E W
Prideaux, Mr and Mrs
Reed, Miss W
Reed, Mr J and Mrs
R bson, Mr W
Rose, Lt Col A S
Scott, Mr F B
Scrin, Mr I M
Sevastopulo, Mr
Seuttle, Mr W T
Shilstone, Mr W C N
Shorrock, Mr G
Sladen, Dr and Mrs and inft
Shuttleworth, Miss
Saunders, Miss A
Spring, Mr J J E
Stewart, Miss
Street, Mr H A
Symons, Mr J L
Walker, Lt-Col P G
Walker, Mr G
Wheeler, Mr H G
White, Mr J C
Williamson, Mr and Mrs
Wood, Mr H D and Mrs
Woo tenfle, Mrs and Miss
Woodroffe, Mr J S
Wray, Mr I
Young, Mr L C U
Young, Mr R
Young, Rev C R
Zerman, Mr F R

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O Company's steamer Arcadia, Commander Valentine, to Marseilles and London :—

Brereton, Mr and Mrs R H
Bird, Col W D
Browne, Mrs
Baillie, Rev W W
Bessck, Mr A
Bhagalia, Mr D M
Cayck, Mr Van
Cumberlege, Capt C
Dunbor, Mrs G
Dols es, Mr W G
Dolziel, Miss
Davies, Miss J M
Gramsford, Mr E A
Ham, Mr John
Harris, Mrs S W
Hodgson, Miss
Holloway, Mr G C
Kinnison, Mr J A
Katgar, Mr J S
Laurence, Miss
Leslie, Mr and Mrs Arthur
Mason, Revd C A
Meson, Master
Mason, Mrs 2 children, and infant
Morris, Mr H
Macrae, Major J L
Murray, Rev W
McNeil, Mr J
McCornick, Capt A E L
Mehta, Mr N P
Nunn, Mr H
Ransom, Mrs J M
Sargant, Mr S
Stokes, Hon Mr G
Smith, Miss M A
Saugar, Mr A M
Topping, Mr A
Tyack, Mr J T
Thompson, Mr
Varley, Mr A W
Vaughan, Mrs and infant
Wale, Mr C
Winter, Mrs R
Tysoe, Mr J W
Fellows, Mr Miss E J
Cox, Mr J
Illias, Caps J W
Sweet, Mr H
Davis, Capt
Crisp, Mr A G
Knox, Rev W F
Sevestre, Mr
Gray, Mr

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "IMPERATOR."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Imperator," to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7, at 8-45 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 7 a.m. sharp.

Mr and Mrs E J Abraham, Master F Burke, Miss C Burke, Col and Mrs Churchward, Mrs W M Earle, Mr J Fromme, Dr and Mrs J B Fearn, Mr C A Gergier, Col B Glaeser, Mother St Gregory, Mr M Green, Mr W Hadert, Mrs C B Harrison, Revd V Hammond, Sister M Hilda, Mr M Kalberer, 4 Misses Kalberer, Mr M Landau, Miss Langley, Revd J Lutz, Revd Mother Mary, Mr G C Mackay, Miss McIntosh, Mr and Mrs P F Mattsinger, Miss H J Parry, Mr Th Reimers, Miss E Schiller, Revd J Ross, Mr V N Sutariya, Mr Shairani and Master Shairani.

For Suez—Mr Dawudally Janmahomed and Mr Mahomed Jumma.

For Aden—Mrs O Von Steinwenter, Capt and Mrs de F Stepski, Mr and Mrs J and 3 children Taylor, Mr E Twain Emil, Mr M Wichbold, Revd J Wisshower, Revd E J Warlow, Dr E Zugmayer, Mr Ahmed Gulam Mahomed and Mr Malum Bashid.

SATI IN NEPAL.

To Die a Sati, Her only Ambition.

THERE are many pure and chaste women to be found in Nepal who would turn themselves on the funeral pyre of their husbands. Near the vicinity of the Himalayas an old Brahmin was leading a pious life. His property was worth about five lacs of rupees. He was 82 years old. Some days back he died. His wife, aged 78 years, resolved to burn herself with him. She collected all the materials that were required. She purchased camphor to the value of Rs. 5,000 ; sandalwood, to the value of Rs. 1,280 ; ghee, to the value of Rs. 100 and cloth to the value of Rs. 100 and distributed the rest of the money in charity. She distributed her landed property among all her male and female servants. She gave much to the poor and the needy and to the *Bairagies*. Then wearing only one cloth on her body she was ready go on the funeral pyre, when she was worshipped by all the people of that place. Nearly 15,000 people had assembled there. Her husband died early in the morning but as she could not burn herself without taking leave of the Government, she had to wait till two o'clock in the afternoon. At 2 o'clock the sepoys came and asked her if she had any difficulty as to lodging, boarding or clothing and promised to satisfy her: "If there be any case of yours in any of the courts please inform us and we will do everything to your entire satisfaction." Upon this the widow said she had distributed her property amounting to some five lacs of rupees and that she had no desire of any kind except going with her husband as a *Sati*. She said she wanted nothing but a permission to die as a *Sati*. For some reason or other she could not get the permission and at last the corpse of the husband alone had to be burnt. She felt very much for all this and abandoned food or water. She passed nine days in this way and on the tenth day she died with the name of her husband on her lips.—*Bande Mataram*.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

'The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists Grocers etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 2 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—Nov. 9, at Woodleigh, The Thicket, Southsea, wife of Capt. Sydney Wharton Allen, 3rd batt. the East Lancashire Regt. of a daughter.
BRYANT—Nov. 9, at Plymouth, wife of Capt. Alan Bryant, Gloucester Regt. of a son.
GUNNING—Nov. 8, at Little Horton, Northampton, wife of Major Orlando Gunning, 35th Sikhs, of a daughter.
LYNN ALLEN—Nov. 16, at Friday Wood Lodge, Berechurch, Colchester, wife of Capt A. Lynn Allen, Army Pay Dept. (late the Suffolk Regt.) of a daughter.
MIERS—Nov. 11, at Birchwood, Inverness, wife of Capt. Douglas Capel Miers, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, of a son.
WILSON—Nov. 8, at Ashbourne Road, Derby, wife of Major F M Wilson, Army Service Corps of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DENNY—LEGGE—Nov. 7, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Major E. Wrixthesley Denny, 12th Hussars, to Lois Marjorie, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edward Legge, Coldstream Guards.
DITMAS—HAYNE—Oct. 31, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, F. L. Leslie Ditmas, late of Officers, M. I. M. E., son of Col. Francis F. Ditmas, late Royal Art., and Alice S L Nevill, daughter of the late Major Arthur Nevill Hayne, 86th Regt., the Connaught Rangers.
DUNN—GROSVENOR-JENNINGS—Nov. 7, at St. Peter's Eaton Square, Major Henry Nason Dunn, Royal Army Medical Corps, to Maud Katherine, daughter of the late W. Grosvenor-Jennings.
JARDINE—YOUNGER—Nov. 7, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Edinburgh, Capt. Sir William Jardine of Applegirth, Bart., to Edith Georgina May, daughter of Henry Johnston Younger.
REED, WILLIAMS—Oct. 31, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Mr. Arthur Wemyss, son of the late Major J. L. Reed, to Cora, daughter of Harry V. Williams, of Bombay.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Nov. 8, at Sydney Terrace, Ryde, Eveline Marie widow of the late General Sir James E Alexander, C.B., K.C.L.S.
CARVER—Nov. 6, at Oxford Square, Hyde Park, William James Carver, late Registrar of Supreme Court of Ceylon aged 83.
CONGLETON—Nov. 13, at Green Street, W., Major-Gen. Henry Parnell, C.B., 4th Baron Congleton, late colonel commanding the "Buffs," aged 67.
DRYSDALE—Nov. 4, in St. Jame's Church, Tunbridge Wells, Theodore Drysdale, late Sessions Judge, Central Provinces, India, aged 63.
FOX—Sept 26, the Egyptain Military Hospital, Khartoum, Soudan, Wm. Francis Fox, B.L.A.T.C.D., British Government Soudan Administration, son of the late Capt. Henry Charles Fox, King's Dragoon Guards, aged 21,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EUSTACE—November 22, at Kohat, the wife of Major A. Eustace, D.S.O., 32nd Sikhs, F. F., of a son.
FAUNTHORPE—November 24, at Muzaffarnagar, the wife of J. C. Fauntthorpe, C.S., of a son.
GRAY—November 23, at Busares, the wife of Major W. H. Gray, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HUME-KENNEDY—November 24, at Ahmedabad Camp Church Herbert Reginald Hume, District Superintendent of Police, son of the late Colonel W. W. Hume and Mrs. A. W. N. Wyatt, of Tirhoot, Behar, to Catherine, daughter of Mr R M Kennedy, I. C. S., Commissioner N. D. Bombay Presidency.

DEATH.

FREESE—November 19, at Lucknow, of bronchitis, Charles Freese, aged 84 years 7 months and 25 days A Mutiny Veteran. Deeply mourned by his children.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. ; Sun sets, 5h. 21m. ; High water, 10-20m. ; Low water, 5-23m., 5-13a.
Lecture on some Indian Problems, by Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakurlal, Presidency Association Rooms, 5-15 p. m. (B. T.).
Indian Christian Association, public meeting, M. E. Church, Grant Road, 6 p. m. (S. T.).
Bombay Medical Union, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna's lecture, Presidency Association Rooms, 6 p.m.
Antonio De Souza's School, annual prize distribution, School compound at Maxagon, 6 p. m. (S. T.).
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Soiree, Y. W. C. Association, 9-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Thurston's Magical Entertainment.
Roller Skating Rink.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. ; Sun sets, 5h. 21m. ; High water, 0-14m. ; 11-48a. ; Low water, 9-56m., 5-42a.
Meeting of subscribers, Cursetjee Adarjee Purse Fund, Sir Mungaldas House, Girgaum, 5 p. m. (S. T.).

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced on the 20 ultimo, terminated yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers, of 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band-master commencing at 6 p.m to-day :

March	Le Petit Soldat	Bentley
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Reminiscences of	Mozart	Mozart
Serenata	Love In Idleness	Macbeth
Selection	The Little Church	Caryll
Valse	La Reine Des Coeurs	Waldteufel
Highland Patrol	The Wee Maggregore	Amirs

MUSIC AT GREEN'S—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following selection of music at W. B. Green and Co., Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day.

March	La Matchiche	Borel Clerc
Overture	L'Italienne a Alger	Rossini
Valse	Lustige Bruder	Vollstedt
Selection	Thistle	Myddleton
Intermezzo	Forget-me-not	Macbeth
Valse	Les Chuchtres	Phelps
Judex	From Mors et Vitae	Counod
Two Step	Smokey Mokes	Hollzmann

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following selection of music at W. B. Green and Co., Apollo Bunder Restaurant on Sunday, the 2nd December, 1906, between the hours of 9 and 11 p. m :

March	H I M	Mydilleton
Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert
Valse	Orion	Lotter
Violin Solo	Nocturne E Flat (Soloist Mr I Salzinger)	Chopin-Sarasate
Selection	Rigoletto	Verdi
Cornet Solo	Les Follies (Soloist Mr G Kelly)	Waldteufel
Andante	In the Chapel	Rilenberg
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma	De Yradier

FIRE IN A MILL.—Early yesterday morning at about half-past one, P. C. S., Nos. 643 F and 1134 F while patrolling along the Elphinstone Road saw smoke issuing from the Wagji Coverji Cotton Mill situated off the road. They immediately sent telegraphic information to the fire brigades. The Chinchpogli and the Babula Tank fire engines set soon to work to extinguish the fire which had taken place amonst a large quantity of loose cotton bundles stored in the open near the engine-room. Within half an hour the fire was under control and was completely extinguished by 4 a. m. The damage sustained by fire and water is roughly estimated at about Rs. 6,000 which is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

THE JUSTICE TYEBJEE MEMORIAL.

A MEETING of the Committee appointed to consider the best steps to be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyebjee was held in the Municipal Hall last evening, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. It was resolved that a working committee of the following gentlemen be formed to call a public meeting in the Town Hall through the Sheriff of Bombay :—Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Sir Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy Bart, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Nawabzada Nasrula Khan, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, Mr. F. Harrison, Mr. N. V. Madlik, Dr. Rajabali Ramjee Lakhdhir, Mr. Jemsbhoy Shariff, Mr. Futehali Shaik Ahmed, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, with the following gentlemen as honorary secretaries :—Mr. D. E. Watcha, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Haji Ismail, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. C. J. Readymoney, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Mr. N. I. Valyad, and Mr. S. S. Setlur.

A Manchester paper draws attention to the inscription beneath the picture "Balaclava" in the city art gallery. There, in black letters on a gold ground it is recorded that the picture was painted "by Lady Butler (nee Elizabeth Thompson)," The journal, remarking that we are all born with a surname only, hopes that in a few days either the "nee" or the "Elizabeth" will have disappeared.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

THE GOANESE CULPABLE HOMICIDE CASE.

In the Goanese culpable homicide case, the charge against the remaining accused, Xavier D'Souza, was withdrawn by Mr. Weldon under instructions from the Public Prosecutor. The accused was lying ill in the jail hospital, and could not be tried with his four accomplices, who were on the previous afternoon found not guilty by the jury and discharged. Under these circumstances, his Lordship ordered Xavier D'Souza to be discharged. He also ordered the discharge of the two other accused Bejamin Sequeira and Benjamin Robero, who had turned King's evidence, and had been detained in custody for the impensiding trial of D'Souza.

A CASE TRAVERSED.

The case in which Luxmon Sadu was committed for trial by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for burglary by night and theft in a building, was traversed to the next Sessions on account of the accused's illness in the jail hospital.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

The trial of Luxmon Krishna and Maruti Ganpat, for criminal assault and abetment respectively, was then proceeded with before his Lordship and a common jury. Mr. Husen B. Tyebji, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. As the accused were not represented by counsel, the witness for the prosecution were cross-examined at some length by his Lordship, who informed Mr. Tyebji doing so in the interest of justice. Mr. Tyebji remarked that he quite appreciated his Lordship's love of fairness in the matter.

The story for the prosecution was that Salubai Awusia, a girl of Maratta Mali caste, from Poona, was taken away from the B. B. & C. I Railway Dadar station, where he had met her, to an unoccupied hut on the Kennedy Sea Face, on the evening of the 22nd ult., on the pretence that he would direct her to the house of a Parsee woman Jerbai, who lived in the Sonapore Bazar, and with whom the prosecuting was desirous of going in service. Taking her into the hut, the first accused, and his accomplice, the second accused committed the joffence. Her cries for help attracted three Parsees to the place ; they secured the accused, and handed them over in charge of Inspector Cozen.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the three Parsees, who had helped the prosecutrix, and whose names were Navroji M. Fitter Manekji Dadabhoy, and Rustomji Nasarwanji, all of whom were eye-witnesses in the case, to the favourable notice of the Court.

His Lordship agreed with the jury that they deserved an honourable mention. The first accused was sentenced to three years, rigorous imprisonment, and the second to two years.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

MISREPRESENTATION TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an application for revision in the case of Ramkrishna Yeshwant Adarkar, who was in May last convicted by Mr. N. B. Diwatia, First Class Magistrate at Ratnagiri, of giving false information with intent to cause a public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person, and was fined Rs. 100, or in default by 1 month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused admitted at his trial that, on the 20th February 1905, he sent to the Collector of Ratnagiri a telegram in these terms :—" Head Master English School has appropriated Rs. 168 of fees since October. Please investigate yourself soon." He contended that he did not in this telegram give false information. The Magistrate referred to the decision of the Bombay High Court in Reg *vs.* Ganesh Khanderao, I. L. R., 19 Bombay, 506, where it was distinctly held that the mere fact of giving a public servant false information, in order to induce him to take or omit a particular line of action, was in itself criminal. The mere taking up of the time of a public servant by a hoax ought to be punishable. In the present matter, the Collector, in his administration capacities, was bound to take due notice of such a serious allegation as was conveyed in the telegram sent by the accused ; and even as Collector he was expected to move the President of the Municipality to take necessary steps in the matter, and see that the fraud was inquired into. Coming to the question as to facts, the Magistrate asked—Did the accused give false information knowingly ? In other words, did he know or believe the contents of the telegram to be false ? The answer to this, he said, would depend on the question whether the accused had a *bona fide* belief in the truth of his allegation—the absence or presence of which could only be presumed from the circumstances of the case. The Magistrate held that the accused did not have *bona fide* a belief in the truth of the allegation he made. The conduct of the accused and the circumstances of the case showed that he did not exercise due care and attention. In the statement of the accused to the Chief Constable, he distinctly stated that he had no definite knowledge that the Head Master embezzled the money ; but that he being the Head Master, must be privy to the fraud, He had no other ground. And yet he recklessly wired to the Collector, definitely charging the Head Master with embezzlement. Accused's father belonged to a faction in the Municipality, which opposed the Head Master's interests, Accused's father had a special grudge against the Head Master, whose action as a polling officer threw the accused's father out from the Municipality. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above,

Mr. Justice Batty, in disposing of the application, said their lordships thought that the Magistrate had misconceived the spirit of Section 182, Indian Penal Code, and had given to it more of the effect which should be given to Section 211, Indian Penal Code. The consequence was that the *onus* had been placed on the accused, and the Magistrate had not insisted upon proof by the prosecution of knowledge or belief on the part of the accused as to the falsity of the information. The Magistrate stated that the accused probably knew of the confession made by the goonda ; but there was nothing to bring home to the accused the actual personal knowledge of the facts which, the Magistrate could only say, they might have been known to other persons at the time. On the other hand, the Magistrate stated in his judgment that there were rumours connecting the Head Master as well as others with the embezzlement that had undoubtedly taken place. In these circumstances, it still lay upon the prosecution to show that the accused positively knew or believed the information he gave to be false. Finding as their lordships did that the charge had not been legally sustained, they reversed the conviction, and directed the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

CLAIM FOR Rs. 11,000.

Provisions of Agricultural Relief Act Explained.

(Before Justice BATTY and HEATON.)

YESTERDAY, their lordships disposed of a suit presented by one Mahadaji Vittal Prabhu Desai, as appellant, against the respondent, one Sakaram Pendharker and two others who were original plaintiffs, in connetion with a claim of Rs. 11,000. Mr. S. V. Apte appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. S. S. Patkar.

The circumstances of the case are that sometime ago the defendant (appellant) took from the deceased Pendharker, father of respondents 1 and 2, the sum of Rs. 2,999 and Rs. 2,500 and passed a mortgage deed in writing and in consideration of the same he mortgaged some of his properties. The amount together with interest was to be paid within a certain time; but it was not paid, For this reason the case of action took place within the Jurisdiction of, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ratnagiri who ordered that Rs. 3,000 be paid in 4 months and the balance in 3 yearly instalments till payment at 6 annas per cent. per mensem and directed that if defaults were made in the payment of any one instalment, the whole should be recovered at once. An appeal has been admitted in the High Court from the decision of the Lower Court.

Their lordships observed that the Lower Court seemed to have acted under Section 15 (Sub-section 2) of the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act, But that Sub-section comes into operation, only on the occurrence of the event which is stated as the condition upon which the Court should pass an order, that is to say, when a sum payable under a direction is not paid when due. Until default in payment of the sum due under such direction has occurred, the Court is not empowered or required to act under Section 15 B. The evident object of the legislature is that the Court should exercise its discretion after default made, with reference to circumstances then existing. The Court is not to provide in anticipation for a default which has not arisen. Their lordships therefore set aside so much of the order of the Lower Court as directs, that if default were made in payment of any one instalment, the whole should be recovered at once, Their lordships set aside that part of the order merely because it is premature and in no way desire to prejudge the order that should be made on an application presented after default in payment of an instalment already due. The case was therefore returned to the Lower Court for disposal in the light of the above remarks.

POLICE COURTS.

RELAYING THE TRAMWAY TRACKS.

Alleged Extensive Frauds.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Reginald Tyler, Mr. G. H. Hannabuss and Mr. T. W. Perrett, formerly in the employ of Messrs. J. C. White and Company, Limited, of London, contractors for relaying the Tramway tracks in Bombay, as Superintendent, Accountant and Assistant, respectively, were brought up on the charges of criminal breach of trust, falsification of accounts, cheating and abetting each other in the commission of the said offences,

Mr. Weldon, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, represented the first and the third accused, and Mr. Velinkar, and Mr. Kapadia, pleaders, defended the second accused.

The accused were arrested in consequence of the warrants issued against them on the information filed by Mr. Walker, who is complainant in the present case and who was sent from England to take the place of 1st accused. During the course of superintending the work done directly under the accused he discovered extensive frauds. He thereupon filed an information before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in which he alleged that Mr. Reginald Tyler was sent out from England by the said firm at the end of 1905 to superintend the carrying out of the contract and acted as such until the arrival of Mr. Walker. Shortly after sending out Mr. Tyler the firm sent out G. H. Hannabuss as an Accountant who acted in that capacity till October last when his services were dispensed with. Mr. T. W. Perrett was engaged by Mr. Tyler as 1st Assistant Superintendent of the work, From commencement of the work up to the time it ceased in June, owing to monsoon ; 6,957 yards of single track were relaid, The utmost quantity of material including rubbles, macadam and sandstone which could have been used in the relaying of the track was 5,757 brass ; one brass equivalent to 100 cubic feet British, During that period the Tramway Company supplied to the complainant's firm for use in the said work 4,144 brass of rubble, macadam and sandstone, This leaving out of account altogether such of the rubble and macadam from the old track as was used again for the new track, the utmost amount of rubble, macadam and sandstone which could have been used would have been 1,583 brass. In the bills forwarded by Mr. Tyler to the firm in London the amount of those articles purchased by him was shown as 12,695·20, brass. The balance of 11,112·20 brass was wholly unaccounted for. The purchases shown by Mr. Tyler were entirely bogus as to at least 11,112·20 brass, which meant that the firm had been charged and had paid at least Rs. 75,000 for what it had never received. The firm was further defrauded of various sums aggregating Rs. 45,000 or thereabouts on account of cart-hire which charge could never have been incurred.

From enquiries it was ascertained that several of the persons to whom large sums were purported to have been paid as contractors were at one time engaged as servants upon the said work at small salaries. The bills were initialled by Mr. Perrett and Mr. Hannabuss. On the information of Mr. Walker warrants were issued by Mr. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, by virtue of which Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department, arrested the accused Mr. Hannabuss and Mr. Perrett in Gibbon's Agency in Fort yesterday. Mr. Tyler had proceeded to Igatpuri where Inspector Morris executed the warrant and brought him to Bombay yesterday,

Superintendent Sloane at the outset made an application for a remand of the case. He said besides the facts given in the information filed before the Court, there were great deal more facts which he had already discovered in the course of his investigations. He expected to get at further facts, in point of fact he was inquiring into the matter long before Mr. Walker filed his information, and the issue of warrants by the Court had only precipitated the inquiry. He wanted time to complete his inquiry.

The Magistrate: I understand that the accused were arrested on warrants issued at the instance of Mr. Walker.

Mr. Sloane : Yes, and I executed them.

The Magistrate : The question then is whether you want to treat this as a police case or a private complaint.

Mr. Sloane suggested that as he had taken up the inquiry long before the information was filed it might be treated as a police case.

Mr. Weldon supported Mr. Sloane's contention. He said the case was a very complicated one. They would have to go though a lot of documents and accounts, and he thought it was to the interests of both parties that the case should be placed before the Court in a complete form.

The Magistrate remarked that it seemed to him rather extraordinary that process having once been issued at the instance of a private individual, the case should be tried as a police case.

Mr. Weldon admitted that it was rather a curious procedure, but he thought it was most convenient.

Mr. Binning and Mr. Velinker objected to the case being treated as a police case.

The Magistrate upheld the objection and decided to try the case as a warrant case,

Mr. Velinker then applied for bail on behalf of his client

Mr. Weldon opposed the application, but said he would not object to the first two accused being released on bail,

As to the application of bail for the third accused, Mr, Weldon put Superintendent Sloane in the witness-box to show that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the third accused was guilty of the offences laid against him and that he should in consequence be not enlarged on bail.

Mr. Sloane deposed that he had been making investigations in this case. His grounds for objecting to bail being granted to the third accused were these : The evidence that he had in his possession against the third accused Perrett was based on documents initialled by him as accurately representing the amount of material supplied to White and Company, Limited. The bills dealing with the defalcations were in the first instance initialled by the third accused, whose duty was to supervise and to submit the bills.

The Magistrate: Have you got evidence that the third accused is acquainted with this country?

Mr. Sloane: He has been in this country all his life. The first and the second accused are very recent arrivals.

Continuing, Mr. Sloane said a bill was first prepared by the contractor supplying the material. It was submitted to the third accused who put his initials on it. It was then sent to second accused, and the latter having put it in form, it was handed over to the first accused for his approval. He might further mention that the majority of men, who appeared in a number of bills as contractors could nowhere be found.

The Magistrate : Cannot they be found in Bombay ?

Mr. Sloane : No, I can find no trace of them. Continuing, he said these remarks applied to a deficiency of about Rs. 75,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, Mr. Sloane said he had no personal knowledge of the system that was going on with regard to these bills. He had gathered what he knew from his investigations.

Mr. Velinker : Do you suggest that the third accused personally took delivery of the material.

Mr. Sloane : My suggestion is that he never received the material which is subject matter of this case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, Mr. Sloane said so far as the first accused was concerned, there was not the same amount of evidence as against the third accused. Against the second accused it was still less.

Mr. Binning here applied for bail on behalf of his clients.

The Magistrate refused to grant bail to the third accused, but ordered the first accused to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 3,500 and the second on Rs. 500.

The case was remanded to the 11th instant.

AN ILL-FATED HUSBAND.

MR. J. W. S. DRACUP, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Punja Bheva, a Hindu labour-cart-driver, stood charged with causing grievous hurt to his wife Satibai on the night of the 11th ultimo. The facts of the case have already been reported. During the day and night of the 10th instant, the accused's wife was absent from home without her husband's permission. On the night in question, when the accused returned home from work, he asked his wife where she had been to, the previous night. Satibai retorted, that it was no concern of his to know that. This answer enraged the accused, who assaulted her severely with a long stick. After the assault, satibai's condition grew worse, and she was removed to an hospital where she died. It was ascertained at the Coroner's inquest, that deceased died of injuries she had received at the accused's hands.

The accused, who was defended by Mr. Athavle, pleader, pleaded guilty to the charge. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING SEED MERCHANTS.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson prosecuted Lukhmidas Tulsidas, and Narsey Mulchand, both Hindu shop-keepers, for dishonestly receiving and disposing of different kinds of seeds of the value of Rs. 890, belonging to different individuals, knowing the same property to have been stolen and for abatement in the offence.

Mr. Kotwall, pleader, appeared for the first, and Mr. Valinker, pleader, defended the second accused.

Mr. Stenson said that the first accused employed others to break into godowns of the different seed-merchants and he stored the stolen property in a godown at Dana Bunder. The accused then sold his stock gradually. Some time ago various thefts were reported from the seed-merchants' godowns and two or three thieves had been unearthed. On their statement the accused in the present case was arrested, his godown was forced open and jeera seed of the value of Rs. 162 was found from his godown, which he had hired, from a Parsee gentleman under a false name.

Evidence having been led, his worship in disposing of the case remarked that it was proved from the evidence of Mr. Sorabji Jamsetjee the owner of a godown at Dana Bazaar that the first accused had hired it from him under a false name. This godown had to be forced open and the jeera seeds and several empty bags, which had different marks on them, were found concealed there. Witness Mohan Morar, who was convicted in a case of a similar nature and who was an accomplice of the accused, had told the Court that the first accused had asked him to commit the thefts. The Court was of opinion that the jeera seed and the empty bags, found from the first accused's godown, were proved to be none else but the property that was stolen from the godowns of the different merchants. It was also proved that the accused showed the stolen seeds to different merchants as samples, to effect their sale. There was no doubt that the accused was guilty of the charge preferred against him and he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was discharged as there was hardly any evidence against him to prove the abatement.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Dismissal.

725-06—Shamrao M H Harischandra Nanabhai vs Sokerbai and others.

For Consent Decree.

575-06—Smitham B and N Krishna Yeshwant and another vs Gangaram Bapujee and another Khundarao S and L.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

230-06—Ardeser H D and Co—Nathoo Gangaram vs Heinsraj-Morarji Payne and Co—Part heard.
For further agreement and evidence.
563-97—Wadia G and Co—Khan Bahadur Mir Akbarally and others vs Khan Bahadur Mir Abdullaly and others—Ardeshir H D and Co N and H and Co and Mirza and M
Long Causes.
831-05—Pestonjee B and K—Bhikaji Framjee Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Mangaldas Mathoobhoy and another—Crawford B and Co and A R Vakil and another—Part heard.
For Review of Judgment.
893-05—Hiralal and T—Bai Jaimabai widow another vs Rastibai widow and another—Payne and Co—Part heard
Long Cause.
108-04—Maganlal J and G—Narbada and another vs—G Madhowjee and others—Smetham B and N

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

109-06—687-05—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Coover

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1906.

GERMANY AND HER COLONIES.

PRINCE von Bulow's declaration in the Reichstag that Germany will remain a colonising nation so long as she possesses a fleet, notwithstanding the occasional sacrifices of blood and treasure that are called for, serves to remind us that although Germany overseas, is but small, and although she has yet much to learn in the way of handling the aborigines, her officers are moving in the right direction and have already accomplished much towards the development of the resources of their possessions. German East Africa is the greatest of the Fatherland's possessions abroad, with an area of 385,000 square miles, and a population of 6,705,000—quite half of her colonial subjects. The Germans out there number less than two thousand all told, but although they only commenced operations in 1888 they have already found the means of making the territory move. Indians, Goanese, Arabs and Scythians have helped them and we do not know that they have yet found cause to think of repatriating our fellow-subjects or restricting their liberties. But that by the way. Steady progress is being made in opening out the country whose products are varied as well as valuable. A recently issued report chronicles the completion of the Usambara railway in the northern territory, the building of a second railway from the capital, Dar-es-Salaam, to a point 135 miles inland in the direction of Lake Tanganyika, to open up the central district and the decision of the colonial administration to construct a third line, running like the other two from the east coast inland towards the lakes, to tap the southern half of the Colony. The line, it is proposed shall start at one of the coast ports, aprobably Kilwa and will be about four hundred miles in length, with its terminus on Lake Nyasa. German colonists demand this line on the ground that the Uganda Railway in British East Africa has begun to draw the trade of the Victoria Nyanza region through British territory. They believe that if a German Nyasa Railway is not constructed before the Portuguese-British Nyasa Railway, the latter will divert trade from the southern half of German East Africa, just as the Uganda Railway has from its northern half. The German Colonial Economic Committee sent out an expedition to explore a route and draw up plans, to collect information relating to the hydrography of ports with a view to the choice of a coast terminus and to tabulate data on all manner of subjects, including the amount and nature of trade passing through British hands down the Shire-Zambesi route and the estimation of the amount of the trade which it may be possible to divert through German territory by means of the new Railway.

The German Chancellor's assertion that any proposal to strike off the colonies from the Imperial balance-sheet would cause indignation among the best elements of the people cannot be challenged. The section of the community to which he referred know full well that the work of colonisation has only just commenced with them and that it is necessary to lay out money if they would have an ultimate return. They will want more yet; but there seems to be no reason to doubt German Colonial expenditure is being wisely distributed. Our own Colonial Office is aware of this and it is satisfactory to know that it has its sources of information in every foreign colony, which information is duly recorded in the pages of the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. Our own colonists recognise the wisdom of their rivals. They know the value the proposed new line would have and they tell us that settlements could be established on it like those on the Usambara Railway where five thousand Wanyamwesi are cultivating profitable food crops in settlements instituted three years ago. If similar settlements are formed along the southern line, it will be possible for the native settlers first to grow food to live on and afterwards, products for exports including cotton, sesame and ground-nuts. Along the coastal section of the proposed line the natives are already growing sesame, ground-nuts and cotton, and almost all German East, African cotton is produced by the natives. At the instigation of the Colonial authorities they have planted large tracts of land near Kilwa. All the territory the proposed new line can possibly pass through is fertile and capable of even greater cultivation than that at present carried on. It is territory we should very much appreciate ourselves, for example, if Germany by any chance decided to "strike off their colonies from the Imperial Balance Sheet." The country is full of possibilities: Dondeland, Ungoniland, Wiedhafen, and all the territory which would be tapped by the new line, produces and is capable of producing much more long-stapled cotton and other valuable crops. There is abundant coal in the Lake country and there is also ample timber in the jungle for purposes of fuel for years to come. Cattle thrive north of the Nyasa and all along the proposed line there are vast leguminous and cereal crops, rice, coffee and bananas, besides other vegetable products that we are unacquainted with, all ready for export to pay for whatever outlay may be made upon them.

This is not the only German Colony which need be safeguarded. The protectorate of Togoland, between French Dahomey and the British Gold Coast territories is another. Granites, gneisses schists, quartzites and amphibolites occur in endless variety. Iron-ore of good quality is found and there are prospects of gold. German South-West Africa, possessing less natural wealth than the East, is still a valuable asset. And when the Railway is completed next year the revenues are likely to be more than doubled, and her immense resources will probably be found far greater than has yet been imagined, though so far it must be acknowledged they have not proved of very great value. The territory has not yet paid its way, it is true, and last year the cost of putting down the native rising, equalled, if it did not exceed, the entire revenue. But there is money in it, very much money, if the Germans will but wait. Kiau-chau may never be of much use to them though perhaps they may recover the sums of money they are laying out on the improvement of the territory they have leased. But Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, as they now call their half of New Guinea, may bring in an early return. But perhaps no other of the German possessions in the Pacific may prove of very great commercial value, they may furnish homes for a rapidly increasing population. At the present time we know Germany's foreign possessions are a tax upon her revenues and it is not a matter for surprise that some of her people complain. The Little Germany party is proportionately stronger in the Fatherland than the Little Englanders in Britain. They have not yet realised, as the Kaiser has, that the future of Germany lies beyond the seas. The British Empire would benefit very greatly if they never did, and should the German Government at any time decide to strike off the Colonies from their Imperial balance-sheet, we have no hesitation in asserting that Great Britain would be willing to offer a very fair price for the bulk of them, which would add but a million square miles to the sum total of our foreign possessions and some twelve and a half millions to the list of British subjects—a mere trifle which would scarcely be felt considering the size of the burden we have already undertaken.

THE SUEZ CANAL. ON all grounds there is reason for congratulation that the transport "Rewa" has been refloated. That she should run ashore on the return part of the maiden voyage is greatly to be regretted, but in India all feelings on that account must give place to one of thankfulness that the blockage in the traffic, which was resulting, has been removed. Even in this age when the events of yesterday are almost forgotten to-day, India still remembers the block of the canal in October last and dreads a reccurrence of such a dislocation of trade. The amount lost on that occasion cannot be properly estimated, but it is known to have been great. The present occurrence only serves to emphasize that which we pointed out last year, that the present canal is insufficient to cope adequately with the traffic. How the project to increase its usefulness should be carried out is a matter for the experts who are engaged in the daily working. Already a large amount of work has been done in widening the northern end, but it is highly probable that in the end the best result will be found to lie in a double canal. With this constructed, one being reserved for northward and one for southward traffic, a serious delay would become impossible. Given a second canal with the same carrying capacity as that in existence—and nothing smaller could be satisfactory—the stranding of a steamer would mean nothing more serious than a temporary resumption of present conditions. With the steady growth of traffic the Company has been able to reduce the heavy fees, but, although they are still high, it would be better to abandon the thought of further reduction for a time and to devote profits to the construction of a second channel. The time has passed when a delay of six months or even six weeks in reaching India did not matter. To-day is required not only speed but absolute certainty and the international shareholders should be brought to see that the present canal has ceased to be sufficient for its purpose. With the construction of second channel the working capacity would be more than doubled and not only would it give efficiency but it would add another opportunity for reducing the present dues levied.

CONGO ADMINISTRATION. THAT the statement of the Belgian Premier on the subject of the administration or mal-administration of the Congo Free State was merely intended to silence the agitation in England, can admit of no two opinions. But the Government has taken such a strong view of the situation that it cannot accept that statement as satisfactory. Even if the Belgian nation assumes control of territory which is now practically the King's own personal property, it is very doubtful if such reforms as are called for would be carried out. The declaration that the annexation of the Congo to Belgium is the ultimate solution is no new one. The same thing was in practically the same words, the other day, by General Baron Wahis, Governor-General of the Congo, who descended from his exalted position to write an article in an English periodical to explain the situation. The rights of King Leopold are destined in God's good pleasure to become one day those of Belgium,—was how he put it, and proceeding, he juggled with the words Mr. John Morley had employed in replying to a question concerning India. Fortunately, however, public opinion in Belgium is bringing pressure to bear on the heads of the Congo administration and we may find Belgians join with us in demanding that decrees of reform shall produce reforms, and that in them shall be guarantees for the proper dispensation of justice. A transfer of responsibility to the Belgian Government might bring about an improvement earlier than we dare now hope for. But we doubt if Belgian national sentiment has yet been sufficiently forcibly expressed to persuade the King that the present system of administration must come to an end.

MOTORING IN BOMBAY. THE end of this month will see another reliability competition for Bombay motorists organised by the Motor Union of Western India. The trials will last for six days commencing on Christmas eve with a run to Poona. Christmas Day will carry the competitors to Kolhapur, while the final outward day will be to Sawantwadi with the return journey divided in the same manner. There altogether are, doubtless, some who will not enjoy the fact that the trials cover Christmas day, but it must be remembered it is not the day of feasting and rejoicing around the fire-side that it is in England and those who have cars large enough to carry the family could hardly wish for a pleasanter method of spending the festive season. Altogether there are four classes, the first two being for the Mysore Challenge Cup and the Union Challenge Shield, while certificates of merit will be given to those making non-stop runs on all six days. The classing of the cars is by price, the divisions being—under £250, between that figure and £450, from that to £650, and those costing more than the last named figure. The minimum speed will be twelve miles an hour and the maximum thirty-five so that ample margin is allowed for the desires of owners in the handling of their cars. It is possible that the trials may have to be extended from Sawantwadi to Vengoorla about twenty miles further, it being a question of accommodation. Altogether the programme promises both a useful all round test and a pleasant trip, and it is to be hoped that sufficient owners will come forward to ensure success.

MR. O'DONNELL AND MR. MORLEY. THERE are three O'Donnells in the House of Commons, members respectively for Newington (Walworth), South Mayo and North Kerry. Presumably it is the first of these, Mr. Charles James O'Donnell, a former Bengal Civilian, who baited the Secretary of State for India, in Parliament on Thursday night, on the subject of the Bengal Partition. Mr. C. J. O'Donnell has been described as a man "endued with qualities of courage and energy and a faculty for disputation that successfully carried him through his years of exile and landed him in Parliament." He lost title to respectful consideration when he published his intemperate tirade against the late Viceroy, "The Failure of Lord Curzon, an open Letter to the Earl of Rosebery." He recognised no merit whatever in anything Lord Curzon did and lauded Mr. Surendranath Banerji and the *Bengali*. The Congress will be well advised to leave him and his championship of the Babu alone. It will do them no good. But we believe the "Subjects Committee" will recognise this and advise the Congress to adhere strictly to live subjects and confine themselves to discussing matters which are not yet settled facts.

BENGAL OPIUM. SIR HENRY COTTON does not appear to realise that he might devote his time more profitably to many other things than Bengal Opium and India's trade in it. It was pointed out the other day that for one life lost by opium-eating in India, tens of thousands of little children and of adults, old and young are annually killed by drinking impure water and milk. No less than three hundred thousand people in India find employment in the cultivation of the poppy on 173,133 acres of land, yet as we showed the other day Indian Opium is only consumed by the wealthy among Chinamen and his own country produces all but a very small proportion of his wants. Reformers in the House of Commons had better turn their attention to our milk supply and sanitation and leave China to deal with her own trade in opium.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Investigator, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, sailed last evening for Rangoon.

MR. J. R. BELL has left Calcutta for Bangoon to serve on the lately appointed River Training Committee.

THE P. & O. steamer "Delta" with the China Mails has left Colombo, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m., on Sunday.

TO-DAY being the anniversary of the birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Consort, a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 8 a.m.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. R. Rubattino left Aden for Bombay on the 30th November and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the afternoon of the 5th December.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, from Trieste, left Aden for Karachi on the evening of the 29th instant and is due at Karachi on the 6th December at daybreak.

MR. JELF takes over charge of the appointment as Under Secretary in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, from Mr. Wilkinson, on the 20th of December.

MR. W. URE, of Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Co., has been elected by the Madras Chamber of Commerce to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras, *vice* Mr. W. G. Scott, resigned.

IT is stated that a lucrative business is done in Japan in the exportation of frog-skins for purses. The works controlled by a Tokio merchant have exported as many as 130,000 skins in less than a year.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. & O. Co's., mail steamer Oriental, were:—Sir A. K. Muir, Hon. A. Capell, Hon. E. J. Hawks, H. H. Maharajah of Burdwan, and Bishop Thoburn.

THE statement giving the balance of the gold reserve fund held on the 30th of September, shows as book credit £247,956 sterling, silver bullion in India sufficient to coin rupees equivalent to £2,301,867 sterling, Stocks £12,335,714 sterling.

THE Railway Board notifies for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction, by the Agency of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, of a metre gauge line of railway from Burhwal to Sitapur, a distance of about 59·8 miles.

THE tenth list of donations to Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association has been published, and the total sum received up to the 24th instant amounts to Rs. 1,36,585. Owing to numerous representations from all parts of India it has been decided to keep the Fund open till the 1st January next. Donations can be sent to Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Crooke Lawless, Honorary Secretary, Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association, Government House, Calcutta.

THOUGH we live in the land of red tape and of endless regulations, says a contemporary, irregularities of a dreadful kind somehow manage to creep into our official Paradise. The Municipality of Lakhimpur, for example appears to have succeeded in levying a house-tax for no less than 30 years without its victims ever suspecting that the necessary notification had not been issued. Somebody at last discovered the error; in due course "a nominal imposition of house tax at Lakhimpur" was notified, and all was well.

THE Rev. T. Allen Moxon wrote to the *Times* on the 6th instant:—"Quotations are notoriously dangerous for those who do not study the context of their author. Doctor Clifford (as reported in to-day's *Daily News*) concluded his condemnation of the Archbishop with the emphatic exhortation, 'Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen.' I wonder if the learned Doctor was aware that he was quoting Milton's 'Paradise Lost' (Book I., line 330), and that he was using the expression in which Satan (in the words of Milton) exhorted his fellow fallen angells to rise and 'engage in implasable warfare against the Almighty. I have no wish to press the point too far, but quotations are often suggestive."

ENGLISH POLITICAL & SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

KING HAAKON AND QUEEN MAUD.

THE weather might have been more hospitable, but in every other sense the visit to this country of the King and Queen of Norway has been a great success. It was evident that King Edward wished that his daughter and son-in-law should receive a specially cordial welcome from his subjects and it must be gratifying to His Majesty to see how thoroughly his desire has been granted. Of course M. Loubet's visit was *sui generis*—there has been nothing like it in our time, but with that exception the size of the crowds on the occasion of the Royal progress in the Metropolis on Wednesday, and their cordiality to the principal figures in a really fine procession compare favourably with London's reception of the Italian, Portuguese and Greece Sovereigns. Indeed on the Embankment and in the neighbourhood of Whitehall the concourse was the largest I have ever seen on a similar occasion. I have said that the spectacle was a fine one and I could not help contrasting it with the shoddy show which passed along the same thoroughfare on Lord Mayor's Day. Except in its early days the late reign did not often provide Londoners with the pageants your true born Cockney so dearly loves, but King Edward VII has quite spelt us for the annual civic tamasha. The new Lord Mayor (Sir E. William Treloar) had a better opportunity of showing his paces than he had at the Mayoral Banquet on the 8th—a somewhat dismal affair, and his speech in proposing the health of their Norwegian Majesties was as eloquent as it was felicitous.

"I feel certain" he said "the toast will be received with the utmost cordiality and enthusiasm in this distinguished gathering and that I express your sentiments when I say that we are delighted to welcome in the City of London as the King and Queen of Norway, the daughter and son-in-law of our own beloved King and Queen. They are both so well-known and respected in this country, the land of Queen Maud's birth, where she was brought up, and where they have spent many years of their married life, that it would be impossible to treat them as strangers or to regard them otherwise than with that affection and esteem which are their due. During a sequence of many years, the King of Norway as Prince Charles, has passed long periods in our midst more or less as a private gentleman. At his house at Appleton he has taken great pleasure in English country life and to the Norfolk sportsmen he has proved himself an excellent shot. In London we h[illegible]ed and admired him in his daily rides. I[illegible] have been won by his attractive and charming demeanour, denoting a good heart and all those grac[illegible] which will be sure to endear him to a highly-educated nation of gentlemen such as the Norwegians are."

Equally happy was King Haakon in his reply. After some interesting historical allusions he said:—

At the present time the two nations are in constant association in trading, in travels, and in maritime enterprise. Indeed, the honour you have accorded to my distinguished countryman, Dr. Nansen, whom I have had such pleasure in appointing as my representative in England, and who so worthily fulfils his function, is second only to that which he has received in Norway. In religion the two countries are practically identical, and their inhabitants possess the same characteristics of industry, hardihood, and patriotism. You will, I am sure, understand my extreme satisfaction that the first visit the Queen and I have paid outside our kingdom—after our visit to my father at Copenhagen—has been to our old friends in this hospitable country. Believe me, Norway, on her part, is not ungrateful to England. She knows, and I know, that in times of stress and anxiety England has been to her a staunch friend, rejoicing in the solution of her difficulties, and earnestly wishing her well for the future. Therefore, I am happy in my certainty that every word you have spoken of England's good-will towards Norway is founded on unmixed sincerity, and truth."

From these more general considerations he passed on to utter a few touching sentences personal to Queen Maud and himself:—

"We wish to convey to you all our warmest and heartiest thanks for the magnificent present which you gave the Queen at our coronation, and which will remain a valued and historic heirloom in our family. We both of us revert affectionately in memory to the country where she was born and educated, and where we spent so many years of happy married life, where our little boy was born, and where I was treated with the frank, generous, kindly cordiality of Englishmen during a period of ten years, when I had not the shadow of an idea of the destiny which awaited me. So, when I say "We thank you." I ask you to believe that we mean a great deal more than we say; and when we return to our own country, Norway, which we so love and admire, and in whose welfare the hopes and efforts of our lives will be chiefly centred, I know that my Norwegian people will be proud of the welcome you have given to their King and to their Queen, who is England's Daughter. (England's King, Queen, and country have indeed received us, not merely with State hospitality, but with the warmth of family ties so well expressed in the quotation "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

At Windsor Castle on Tuesday there was a Chapter of the Garter, the first that has been held since 1855 for the purpose of investing King Haakon with the insignia of the premier English Order. At this interesting ceremony which was attended by Queen Alexandra as the only Lady Companion of the Order, King Edward with the assistance of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught placed the Garter on King Haakon's leg and no detail was omitted to add dignity and impressiveness to the occasion. A State Banquet in St. George's Hall followed, the guests including all the Cabinet Ministers who were able to obey His Majesty's commands. These included Mr. Burns and Mr. Lloyd George, the latter being accompanied by his wife. Mrs. John Burns was also invited but was prevented from attending by the recent death of her mother. Domestic affliction also kept away the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary while the Lord Chancellor was too ill to make the journey to Windsor. In proposing the health of the King and Queen of Norway, King Edward said:

You, Sire, and my dear daughter have up to now spent many months with us in England, and we are glad that you are able to come back on this occasion in the changed and important position you now hold. England has always taken a great interest in Norway. We like to visit your shores, and you well known the deep feeling of admiration which we have for those great Scandnavian kingdoms. We appreciate the character of your people and also admire your beautiful scenery.

There was a second State Banquet on Thursday at which the leading members of the late Government, as well as other eminent personages were present. The remaining portion of the visit of King Haakon and Queen Maud will be of a private character and will on that account probably not be less agreeable to them. It is an open secret that both are attached to a quiet country life and that if they could have consulted their own feelings, they would have preferred not to occupy their present exalted positions.

IN PARLIAMENT.

In the Lords the peers continued their work of recasting the Education Bill and amongst the amendments adopted this week is one compelling a parent to cause his child to attend school during the hours allotted to religious instruction. As the clause originally stood this was permissive. Mr. Birrel was the principal speaker at the Liberal gathering in Bristol on Colston's day and as was expected he had a great deal to say about the attitude of the peers to his measure. "It holds out no hope of a settlement, no chance of a compromise" says the *Times*. But that is not the view taken of Mr. Birrell's declarations in some other quarters and although it is rash to prophesy, I am by no means disposed to think that a *modus vivendi* is out of the question. Many Liberals are no doubt spoiling for a fight with the hereditary branch of the Legislative, and the Nonconformists are up in arms, but it depends upon how far the leaders of the Ministerialist prepared to go. "Abolish are the House of Lords" comes glibly from the lips of an excited person at a political meeting, but abolition is at present out within the rigour of practical politics and I do not think that are the peers make mince-meat of the Land Revenue Bill, it will injure them much. That Bill may have great attractions for farmers, but it does not interest townsmen or those who demand a root and branch treatment of our landlords. The cause will be different if the House of Lords refuses to pass the Trade Disputes Bill substantially as it reaches them from the Commons. That would rouse the admirably organized sections of the working classes and create great trouble. Lord Halsbury with his uncompromising ideas may try to get the Bill rejected, but is it likely that Lord Lansdowne will second efforts of the ex-Lord Chancellor assuming he maintains his former attitude towards this much debated measure I do not think so. I have alluded to the all night sitting which greatly delighted the Irishmen who are never so happy as when there are "Scenes" and I shall say something later about the discussion that took place yesterday on the Lascar clause of the Merchant Shipping Bill. The other most interesting event of the week from a Parliamentary point of view has been the debates in both Houses on that very unsavoury subject, the existence of unnatural vice amongst the Chinese coolies in the Transvaal compounds. When Mr. Lehmann was about to bring on his motion a member espied strangers. A division was demanded, but only 25 voted for the proposition that strangers be ordered to withdraw. The debate has not done much good; at any rate the Governments seem determined not to adopt the extreme measures desired by some of the more ardent supporters and to leave the solution to the New Transvaal Parliament. "Hypocracy" is the taunt levelled by the Opposition Press at those who raised or assisted in raising yesterday's debate.

LASCARS AND LEGISLATORS.

The humbug (I do not think the word is too strong) so characteristic of the so-called Indian Parliamentary Committee was well brought out by what occurred in the House of Commons yesterday. The Merchant Shipping Bill as amended by the Standing Committee again came up for consideration and the Trade Union attempt to drive Jascars out of our Mercantile service was renewed with extraordinary vigour. The Parliamentary spokesmen of British Seamen, Mr. Havelock Wilson began the fight on a sub-section which provides that no interference shall be made with the present arrangements for the accommodation of lascars on boardship. His amendment was as follows:—"Lascar seamen, whilst serving on board British ships in latitudes beyond 35 degrees north and 35 degrees south shall be provided with the same amount of space in forecastles appropriated for their use as provided for Europeans, but when serving within tropical climates, that is, within the above-named latitudes, 72 cubic feet shall be deemed sufficient space for each Lascar Seaman." It was obvious that Mr. Havelock Wilson's object was not to secure the welfare of the lascars but to prevent their being employed on any ocean-going steamers outside Indian waters. Indeed he admitted as such. Mr. Bonar Law, in the course of an admirable speech against the amendment, asked if the hon. member desired to prevent the employment of lascars altogether. "Not on tropical climates" was Mr. Havelock Wilson's reply and yet when the division took place on his amendment members who profess to be the protectors of the natives of India against the tyranny of "sun-dried bureaucrats" and non-official Anglo-Indians gave their votes to a proposition which, if it had been carried would have tended towards dividing a portion of the "down-trodden" of their means of livelihood, I have the division list before and on casting my eye over the names of those who supported the amendment the first name that I notice is that of Dr. V. H. Rutherford, the Liberal member for the Brentford, who has been particularly busy in questioning the much-harried Mr. Morley, and who will no doubt be to the fore when the President elect of the National Congress is entertained at breakfast at the Westminister Palace Hotel next week. The next name, I observe, on the same side is that of another loud-mouthed friend of India, Mr. J. M. Robertson, the *falsus Achates* of the late Charles Bradlaugh. Other Liberal members who voted against the lascars are Mr. W. P. Byles, Mr. J. W. Cleland, Sir William Collins, Mr. Leif Jones, Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Edward Hare-Pickersgill, Mr. Halley Stewart and Mr. Joseph Walton. Of course the Lib Labs, the Labourites and the Nationalists went with Mr. Havelock Wilson. Amongst the Lib Labs were Mr. Bust, who ought to have known better, Mr. Richard Bell, Mr. W. R. Cremer, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Haslam, Mr. "Jim" Rowlands, Mr. W. C. Steadman and Mr. John Ward. The pucka Labour members, i.e., the Keir-Hardieites included besides their leader, Messrs. Shackleton, Crookes, Seddon, Snowden, Wardle and in the Irish Contingent were the two Redmonds, Messrs. John Dillon, T. P. O'Connor, who also ought to have known better, Hugh Law, S. L. Gwynn, and Swift MacNeill, who if the proposition he now supported had emanated from the Government of India would have shed tears over the hard-hearted action of a base and bloody bureaucracy. Mr. Lloyd George had a two hours-and-a-half but he stuck to his guns. When he was pointing out how satisfied the lascars are with the present conditions, Mr. Havelock Wilson shouted out "You have not always spoken like that" "at my rate" retorted the President of the Board of Trade "I am talking now with a full sense of my responsibility"—a remark that evoked cheers on both sides of the House. Mr. Barness, the Socialist member for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow went one better than Mr. Havelock Wilson and sneered at Mr. Lloyd George's "Imperialistic" speech. For a man who has always provided himself on being anti-Imperialist or as others would say the "littlest" of Little Englanders "to be accused of making an Imperialistic" speech is enough to make one's hair stand on end. What do Messrs. Gandhi and Ally, the delegates from the British Indians of South Africa, think of it all?

J—A—D—E—J—A.

Indian names have been conspicuous—perhaps too conspicuous—in our Courts of Justice lately. During the hearing of a divorce case in which a Chesterfield horse-dealer is the plaintiff, the respondent was questioned with reference to a gentleman with whom she was in communication last summer She was asked if she received the following letter:—

Dear Page, (her maiden name) —I have just got your letter and was glad to hear from you and know you are keeping well. Yes; I remember all the places I met you. I should like to see you once while I am in town. Could you run down for a day or two? With regard to the pecuniary help I will see to it, and you will have no trouble as to getting back the pledged articles. Please do not get disappointed, because I do not enclose the money. I prefer to give it to you when you come here. I was glad you did not mention anything in a letter. I know probably you will have inconvenience to get about without funds, so I enclose postal order for 20s.—Yours truly."

Another letter from the same person was read making an appointment at a railway station. She was asked who "J." was. She replied:—"He is a prince, an Indian Prince—Prince Jadeja." Perhaps the laughter denoted scepticism as to the rank of the "Mysterious J. In this country we are so accustomed to fancy that every other Indian gentleman we meet is a Prince. In this case I believe there is no mistake and that "J-a-d-e-ja" is a real live Prince. In answer to further question the respondent said that she first met him when she was a barmaid at Douglas, that he once proposed to her, that she never saw him while she lived with her husband, and there never had been any unproposely between them. Far be its form one to say that a smiling Hebe—the correct description I think—would not adorn the position of an Indian princess, but—between a prince and a lascar there is of course a great distance but it may be convenient to mention here the result of the trial at Chelsisford asseges of the two Bombay sailors who were committed for trial for the murder of another native and seaman at Tilbury Docks in May last. The Grand Jury ignored the charge and the prisoners, by name Chand and Ismail, were tried for wounding one intent to do grievous bodily harm. Thanks to the skilful advocacy of Dr. John Pollen the Court look a merciful of the case—the accused was under the influence of drink when they committed the offence—and Mr. Justice Lawrence sentenced them to three months' hard labour.

INDIA AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH EXHIBITION.

An Indian Committee has been formed in connection with the Anglo French Exhibition to be held at Shepherd's Bush in 1908. At a meeting of this Committee on Wednesday a Sub-committee consisting of Sir Patrick Playfair, Sir George Watt and Dr. John Pollen were appointed to draw up a preliminary scheme for the organisation of an Indian Section the prime mover, is I understand, Mr. Imre Kinally whose name is well known in connection with these enterprises. If nothing happens, in the meantime interferes with the *entente cordiale*—and this is hardly likely—the Exhibition will doubtless be a success, but it is a pity that a site in a more central part of London could not have been selected. Before India consents to take any part in the proposed Exhibition it may think it worth while to await the result of the enquiry which Mr. Lloyd George has instituted as to the value of such exhibitions and as to the manner in which they should be supported.

(Continued on page 7.)

THE BENGAL AGITATION.

A STUPENDOUS DEPUTATION.

Snubbing for the Irish Babu.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr O'Donnell asked Mr, Morley whether in view of the approaching Congress at Calcutta discussing the partition of Bengal, the Viceroy will receive deputations from the nobility, land-owners, Indian members of the Bengal Council, the Calcutta bar and Bengal Chamber of Commerce in order to discuss the grievances connected with the partition.

Mr. Morley said it was entirely open to the bodies mentioned to take the ordinary course of addressing the Governor-General, but in the first instance Mr. Morley was afraid that the Viceroy would be unable to receive what would be rather a demonstration than a deputation and serve no purpose. He was perfectly willing to consider any new facts, but both he and the Viceroy were entirely well informed regarding the argumentative matters suggested in the question.

Sir Henry Cotton asked Mr. Morley to take measures immediately to reduce the progressive increase in the export of Bengal opium.

Mr. Morley said he had given instructions that the area licensed for poppy growing be diminished and the sales reduced at least to the standard of 1901.

Mr. Lupton asked, would Mr. Morley give instructions to entirely cease the cultivation of poppy in India within a certain period.

Mr. Morley said it is perfectly impossible at once to issue a wholesale order cancelling a very complex industry.

THE TRANSVAAL ORDINANCE.

Great Britain Powerless Against Colonies.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

A special article in the *Times* on the Transvaal Ordinance dwells on the difficulty of the Home Government in remonstrating with a self-governing Colony with the same effect as it would with Foreign countries in defending the interests of Britishers settled there.

The Colonial Secretary has not the same power to compel attention to his representations as the Foreign Secretary because he is debarred from an ultimate appeal to force. Neither the Government nor the people of England want the will to redress the grievances of British Indians, but doubt if the constitution gives the power of imposing their will on the Colonials. The *Times* refers to the untoward influence of the Ordinance on the British prestige in India itself.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN WESTPHALIA.

Whole Village Wrecked.

MANY VICTIMS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

A Loburite factory at Witten in Westphalia was blown up last night, wrecking the village of Annen and shattering the windows at Dortmund.

The continued explosions prevent aid being rendered. So far as is yet known 26 have been killed and 150 injured.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Outline of the Lords' Policy

HOPED FOR BASIS OF A COMPROMISE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29

In the report stage in the House of Lords, of the Education Bill, Lord Lansdowne gave an outline of the amendments on which he said the Opposition would not insist, and the concessions they were prepared to make.

The general impression is that it will serve as a basis for discussion if not a compromise.

RAILWAY SMASH IN AMERICA.

Five Killed in a Burning Train.

PRESIDENT OF THE LINE A VICTIM

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

A Southern Railway train has been wrecked near Lynchburg in Virginia. Five people were killed. The wreck of the train caught fire and Mr Spencer, President of the Railway, was incinerated.

THE INCOME TAX COMMITTEE

Recommends Abatement up to £1,000.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30,

The select Committee's report on the Income Tax which has been issued also recommends an abatement on incomes to one thousand pounds and an additional tax on five thousand and upwards.

THE MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.

The French Cautious.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

In the French Chamber M. Jaures expressed anxiety at the Government taking action in Morocco without the assent of the Powers before the Algeciras Act was ratified.

M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, declared that the despatch of warships which sail to-day as a precautionary measure.

France must protect her citizens in view of the present disturbance.

M. Greger, who had been charged with stealing a diamond ring from the Countess Rodellac de Portzig, publishes in a Brest newspaper a letter of the Count (whom he had challenged to a duel), informing the last named that he can consider himself as having had his face slapped.

THE CONGO QUESTION.

DEBATE IN THE BELGIAN CHAMBER.

Reply to the British Agitation.

ANNEXATION SUGGESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

A great debate on the Congo question has taken place in the Belgian Chamber, arising largely from the British animadversions on King Leopold's rule.

The Premier indicated that the annexation of the Congo to Belgium was the ultimate solution. He dwelt upon the work of development and civilization already achieved. His statement was, however, guarded and does not commit Belgium to action, and is considered merely as intended to silence the agitation in England.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

Bright Prospects and Vast Resources.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

Earl Grey speaking at a banquet given by the Canadian Club, Toronto, dwelt upon the wealth and resources which would eventually make Canada the most powerful factor in the English-speaking world. It was he said shameful even to mention absorption by the United States.

If the growth of the North-West proceeded at its present pace it was only a question of time before the farmers of the Dominion looked to the Orient as a market for their produced.

THE CANADIAN BUDGET.

New Tariff to Retain British Preference.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

A telegram from Ottawa says that the Hon'ble W Fielding Minister of Finance in his Budget speech announced that the new Tariff would retain British preference.

"THE INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Future Propounder of Musalman Interests.

CHANGES HANDS TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 30.

The Indian Daily Telegraph which has been for some time in the hands of the Delhi and London Bank was yesterday sold to a Mahomedan syndicate who propose to utilise it in the futherance of Mussulman interests.

The paper passes into the hands of the new owners to-day.

R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

Departure from Madras for Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 30.

The Head-Quarter and a wing of the 2nd Suffolks which had been garrisoning Fort St. George, Madras, embarked yesterday by the R. I. M. S. Hardinge.

Three companies of the Regiments which had been garrisoning Bellary, arrive to-morrow when the "Hardinge" sails for Bombay, where three companies disembark to proceed to Deolali while the remainder go to Aden.

THE SCARCITY IN BENGAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30,

The number of persons in receipt of relief i 3,137 in East Bengal and Assam and 48,647 in Bengal. The former shows a decrease of 5, 228, and the latter of 2,474 compared with last week's figures. In Eastern Bengal prices are daily falling and the condition of the people is improving with the new crop coming on the market.

EXCISE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

The Government of India has decided to publish the Excise Committee's report, but is awaiting instructions from the Secretary of State.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

The Symbolic Heather Direct from Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

The heather which is to decorate the table at the St. Andrew Dinner to-night in the Town Hall came out by the last mail straight from home, and is in excellent condition.

A LADY with an exceptionally clear complexion sat for her photograph. On receiving the proof she took it back to the artist and complained of a number of small spots on the face which marred an otherwise perfect picture. The photographer was quite at a loss to account for this an examination of the negative failing to give the slightest clue to the source of trouble. A fortnight after, says a correspondent of the *Daily News* an eruption of of spots broke out on the lady's face, which proved to be the first outward symptoms of a very severe attack of small-pox.

How strong is the influence of the brigand in Sicily is shown in recent proceedings at the Caltanissetta Assizes, where four of the band of the notorious chief Failla Malone were to be tried The jurymen and witnesses, instead of appearing, sent (a morning paper states) a joint petition to the Court, praying to be excused so long as the ch'eftain, who has already a dozen assassinations to answer for, remains uncaptured.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury was to have preached at the reopening, after restoration, of Lambeth Parish Church. He was prevented from doing so, but took part in the ceremonial, and his place in the pulpit was taken by the Bishop of Rhode Island, physically a much bigger man. At the subsequent luncheon, the Archbishop caused great laughter when he said that "somebody remarked when the procession was coming out of the church that the Archbishop had grown a great deal." He was sorry, he added, that the speaker should have been undeceived.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

EULOGY OF PATIALA'S TROOPS.

GENERAL PRITAM SINGH APPOINTED AN HONY. A. D. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, NOVEMBER 30.

—The following speech was made by the Viceroy after the review in Patiala to-day :—Your Highness,—May I say a few words to the Commander in Chief and through him to the troops on parade to-day. General Pritam Singh,—I have often heard of the Patiala troops and when I came here I was prepared beforehand to see a fine body of men on parade, but to-day's review has gone far beyond any thing I had expected. His Highness the Maharaja has reason to feel immensely proud having under your command such a fine body of men. It is impossible to make distinctions as between the various units, and I certainly shall not attempt to do so, for all arms—artillery, lancers and, infantry —were extremely good. All went past and in fact did every thing else perfectly. I know that if ever the Patiala troops should be called upon again they will stand by the British troops shoulder to shoulder in the field as in old days, and I now also know what magnificent troops His Majesty the King Emperor will have at his service. I heartily congratulate the Inspecting Officers of the Imperial Service Troops, Major John Hill and Captain Craik on the high efficiency of the forces to whose improvement they have so devotedly given their best work. General Pritam Singh, I am very glad on this occasion to appoint you an honorary aide-de-camp on my Staff, feeling sure that you thoroughly deserve the honour by the zeal and ability you have shown in command of the splendid troops now on parade before me; and I congratulate you.

MADRAS FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Question of an Indian Bank.

BRANCHES OF BOMBAY BANK SUGGESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 30.

In a circular issued to-day Abdul Azeez Badsha Sahib Khan Bahadur (Turkish Consul) Messrs Muralee Doss T. Seetharama Chetty M. A., Muddus Badsh Saheb. M Jamal Moohideen Co., Kalavay Krishnasawmy Chetty (Pondicherry) Sir V Bhashyam Iyengar, P. R. Sundara Iyer and V. Krishnasawmy Iyer state that the replies in response to the circular, dated 2nd November, are encouraged. They demonstrate the demand that exists for the establishment of an Indian Bank in Madras. Suggestions have been received to the effect that a branch of the new Indian Specie Bank, Limited, or of the Bank of India, Limited, may be asked to be opened in Madras by the directors of those banks in preference to founding an entirely new Bank. There can be no doubt that if sufficient business capacity be available in the City of Madras, a Madras direcrorate will command more confidence at the present time with the people of this Presidency than a manging body carrying on business in comparatively a distant place like Bombay. This is a question to be determined at a meeting of the supporters of the movement when questions as to the scope of the transactions, reserves, the value of shares then be considered. The circular concludes "It is desirable that early steps be taken to found a bank or open branch of either of the Bombay Banks so that full advantage may be taken of the present state of public feeling in the matter. It is hoped that this idea of an Indian bank will specially appeal to Indians engaged in mercantile pursuits, pensioners and public servants in Government employ anxious to find suitable investment for their savings. The Leading Nathu Kottai Chetties and some big merchants in Madras are decidedly of opinion that a very profitable business may be done by the new bank. The provision of cheap capital which is the most important need of agricultural or industrial advancement in the country is certain to be helped by the establishment of an Indian Bank on the lines suggested. A preliminary meeting is called for the 2nd proximo at the Mahajana Sabha Hall Mount Road.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Drake Brockman, I.C.S., First Additional Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces, is appointed Substantive, *pro tempore*, to be Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Mr. G. R. Kaye, Bureau Assistant to the Director General of Education in India is granted privilege leave for one month ; Babu Pramatha Nath Chatterji, second Bureau Assistant, is appointed to officiate.

Sir H. A. Stuart, K.C., V.D., C.S.I., I.C.S., Director of Criminal Intelligence, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 1st of December. Mr. A. B. Barnard, Deputy Director of Criminal Intelligence is appointed to officiate.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General is pleased to to nominate Mr. Henry Alexander Sim, C.I.E. of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

On return from leave, the services of Messrs. C. E. Muriel and J. Copeland, Conservators of Forests, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma. Messrs. F. J. Branthwaite and G. R. Long, officiating Conservators of Forests, 3rd grade have reverted to their substantive appointments of Deputy Conservators of Forests on the Burma List

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. G. Jacob is posted as Assistant Comptroller General.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel L. M. M. Hall, Indian Army, officiates in Command of the Garhwal Brigade, *vice* Major General A. G. F. Browne, C. B., D. E. O., on leave.

The undermentioned officers are permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, Colonel William Arthur Broome, Indian Army, dated 18th December. Major Henry Lawrence Flaming, Indian Army 26th December.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers,—Lieut. Medd Royal Division, resigns his Commission. 2nd Lieut. Cowling, Artillery Companies, resigns his Commission.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.—John Frederick Greening gentleman, to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.—Lieut Padfield from the Lucknow Volunteer Rifles to be Captain, *vice* Captain Prince.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain Hawes, V. D., resigns his Commission and Captain Webb to be Major. Lieut. Wilson to be Captain.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.—Theophilus, Metcalfe, gentleman, to be 2nd Lieut.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles,. Lieut Rigge to be Captain, 2nd Lieut. Cresswell to be Captain, 2nd Lieut. Potts to be Lieut.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.—Henry Savage, gentleman, to be 2nd Lieut.

Assam Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles, 2nd Lieut. Wernigg to be Lieut.

WHEN the Boer war was at its height the women of Guelph, Ontario, engaged with thousands of others throughout the Dominion in making warm clothing for the wounded British soldiers. Among these was Miss Annie Callander. While at work one day, our correspondent at Toronto states, Miss Callander placed her name and address on a garment she was making, wondering if she would ever hear of it again. This ultimately reached a soldier named Thomas Huby, of Sheffield, England, who, while in hospital, wrote to the address given, thanking the donor of the garment for her interest in the cause. A correspondence followed, which has led to the marriage of Huby and Miss Callander.

PROTECTION AGAINST PLAGUE.

Specialists on Inoculation Problems.

THE MALKOWAL INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

The Government of India have published voluminous papers giving the correspondence and extracts from the reports of the Plague Inoculation Commissions and reports of experiments dealing with the circumstances in which the Malkowal accident took place. The resolution which accompanies these papers is as follows :—

Inoculation against plague with a fluid prepared from steriolised virus of the disease was introduced in India by Mr. Haffkine early in 1897. The composition of fluid was subjected to searching examination by the Indian Plague Commission who pronounced its employment to be free from danger and it was used on a large scale in various parts of India, without producing injurious results. In the hope of arresting the progress of plague in the Punjab, where the mortality had been exceptionally heavy, the Local Government, in 1902, obtained the sanction of the Government of India to a scheme for inoculating, with the approved fluid, more than six millions of people in the districts most severely affected, at a cost of nearly ten lakhs of rupees. In order to meet the heavy demand thus created for the fluid Mr. Haffkiue, then Director of the Plague Institute, Bombay, abandoned the standard method of manufacture and substituted, on his own authority, a new process which was intended to increase the outturn in a limited time. This change involved the omission of a small proportion of carbolic acid which had up till then, been added to the original fluid as a safeguard against accidental contamination. The new fluid was not treated with carbolic acid, other methods being relied upon to ensure its purity. On the 6th of November, 1902, nineteen persons, who had been inoculated on the 30th of October in the village of Malkowal from a single bottle (labelled 53-n) of the new fluid were found to be suffering from tetanus and all of them subsequently died. A Commission, of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice of Bombry, Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford, Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, and Major Semple, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, was appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the disaster. They found that the specific contamination had in all probability been introduced into the fluid before the bottle was opened at Malkowal. They also expressed that carbolic acid was a valuable agent, in restraining tetanus growth, when added to plague prophylactic and they therefore thought that its omission was a grave mistake.

Experiments conducted independently in India by two bacteriologists appeared to confirm this view and their results together with the data on which they were based and the technical portion of report of the Commission were submitted to the Lister Institute in London for examination and further experiments.

With reference to the findings of the Malkowal Commission the Institute were asked to report among other matters :—

1. On the comparative efficacy of the Standard and the new fluid as a protection against plague :

2. On the comparative liability of each fluid to contamination :

3. On the probable origin of the tetanus virus in Malkowal cases.

Their report on these questions reached India early in December 1904. They summarised their conclusions as follows :—

1. The Institute sees no reason to differ from the conclusions of the Commission that the new prophylactic is not less efficacious than the old :

2. The Institute is of opinion that in the hands of more or less unskilled workers it is easier to ensure freedom from contamination by Mr. Haffkine's standard method of manufacturing plague vaccine than with the Water Agar process as employed byhim,

The Institute is in entire agreement with the Commission as to the value of 0·5 per cent. carbolic acid in restraining tetanus growth when added to plague prophylactic and its experiments emphasize still further the importance of this addition in preventing growth and toxin formation in a vaccine which might be liable to possibility of contamination with spores of tetanus.

4. The conclusions of the Institute coincide with those of the Commission that in all probability tetanus was at the time of inoculation, in the fluid contained in the bottle but that it is impossible to determine at what stage in its history, or in what way, bottle 53 became contaminated.

The finding of the Institute was published on the 13th of December 1904 in the form of a press communique which also announced the decision, arrived at some months before by the Government of India, that only standard fluid should be manufactured at the plague institute and that it should be bottled by a new method devised for the purpose of excuding germs.

Exception was taken by Mr. Haffkine to some of the conclusions of the Commission and of the Lister Institute and reference was made to the latter body on the subject. They have now in effect explained that the opening words of Head (4) above. The conclusion of the Institute coincide with those of the Commission and were introduced owing to their having misunderstood the finding of the Commission and that as a matter of fact they do not accept that finding in its absolute form but regard it as only probably correct.

The view now entertained by them is thus stated. The Governing Body of this Institute ; Think that Mr. Haffkine has ground for his main contention that the Lister Institute while of opinion that the probabilities were in favour of the view that titanus impurity was primarily in the fluid did not feel justified in asserting this as a proved fact in view of possibility of the contamination at Malkowal.

The papers annexed to this Resolution are published at the instance of the Secretary of State with the object of remembering any misapprehension that may exist as to the precise degree of responsibility which attaches to Mr. Haffkine for the calamity which took place at Malkawal.

THE SIMLA-KALKA LINE.

Repairs Rapidly Pushed Forward.

MAIL SERVICE MAINTAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 30.

The Kalka-Simla Railway will be put into a thorough state of repair during the current cold weather, all damages caused by the heavy rains of the past monsoon season being made good. A great deal has been done already in this direction, and funds have been liberally provided for by Government.

The Post Office will continue to maintain the Mail Service by road and a limited number of vehicles will be kept up for passengers who do not wish to travel by rail.

ZENANA EDUCATION.

Scheme for Examinations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

Papers have been issued by the Director of Public Instruction relating to the scheme proposed by Mrs. P. K. Roy which provides for examinations in the vernacular and in Elementary English being held in Zenanas and the award of Certificates and Scholarships. The management is to be vested in a Central Board of Ladies.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

The total number of plague seizures and deaths throughout India during the week ending November 24th were 6,941 and 2,300 respectively. In Bombay Presidency deaths numbered 2,086, in Bengal 184 ; in the United Provinces 898 ; in the Punjab 1,236 ; in the Central Provinces 313 ; in Mysore 141 ; and in Central India 319.

THE GRAND CHORD LINE.

Entertainment of Two Hundred Guests.

MAIL SERVICE FROM JANUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 30.

The East Indian Railway authorities will entertain some two hundred guests at Gomoh on the occasion of the opening of the Grand Chord Line by the Viceroy on the 6th of December. Special trains will be run for their accommodation.

The Mail service on the new line which will become part of the route between Calcutta and Bombay will begin on the 1st of January, from which date the weekly Postal special train will cease to run.

BLOCK IN TRAFFIC AT SARA.

Causes Serious Distress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTA NOVEMBER, 30

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed an urgent representation to the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, drawing special and immediate attention to the serious delays now taking place in the transhipment of goods generally, but especially of rice, foodstuffs and tea, garden stores at Saraghat present. The block at Sara is causing serious distress in districts on the other side of the river and the poorer classes are in consequence being compelled to pay famine rates for their food. The block has attained such serious dimensions that booking has been entirely stopped to the Northern Bengal and Bengal Dooars stations. The present position strongly emphasises the urgent necessity for the erection of the much wanted bridge at Sara.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

The Hon Mr. Hewett in the course of the speech said it is just 20 years since he attended the first St. Andrew's Dinner and duing that time, changes in Calcutta has been phenomenal particularly increased activity in the Markets ; rise in the number of mills and factories, increased population, general enhancement of value of land. Among other changes none struck me more than the improvement improvement relations between nonofficers and official classes. He then referred to the approaching departure to the United Provinces and regrets he could not finish five years' member commerce and industry. Any success he has had in the appointment was due to the cordial manner. Whole of the mercantile community, European and Native, had received him. Official relations have been so pleasant that they come to an end with great regret.

INDIAN TEA IN TIBET.

Abnormal Summer Consumption.

FAILURE OF BRICK TEA FROM LHASSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 30.

According to the report from the British Trade Agent at Gartok in Western Tibet, all the Indian tea sent there this summer was easily disposed of, the demand being apparently due to shortage of Brick tea of which about one lakh's worth used formerly to be sent annually from Lhassa.

The reason for this shortage is not given.

WEDDING AT SIMLA.

IN spite of the extreme emptiness of Simla and the fact that none but the Winter residents remain, quite a large number of people were assembled at Christ Church, last Saturday, 24th instant, to witness the marriage of Captain R.T.C. Calvert, 10th Rajputana Infantry, with Miss Lily Warner, youngest daughter of the late Colonel W. B. Warner, 1st Madras Lancers.

The weather, writes a correspondent, was perfect, the sun shining brightly all day. The church was beautifully decorated with quantities of bamboos, evergreens and bunches of white crysanthemums. The service, at which the Revd. E. J. Warlow officiated, was fully choral, procession of choir boys being formed to march up the aisle before the bridal party, while the hymn "Thine for ever, God of Love," was sung.

The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Captain A. F. Cumberlege, R. E., and looked extremely pretty in a lovely dress of soft white satin, trimmed with ruchings and sprays of white chiffon flowers and touches of silver gauze. Her long tulle veil fell from a wreathe of orange blossom, small bunches of the same flower also ornamenting her dress. She carried a bouquet of white roses and crysanthemums with trails of white tube roses. The bride was attended by one bridesmaid, Miss Dorothy Dallas, who looked charming in a costume of pale blue crepe de chine with a brown hat trimmed with feathers of the same colour, and who carried a bouquet of brown crysthanthemums tied with blue streamers. The bouquet and a pearl pendant were the gist of the bridegroom. Captain Calvert was supported by Mr. B. Walter, R. A. The bridal party, on leaving the church to the strains of the Wedding March, passed under an archway of drawn swords.

Captain and Mrs. Cumberlege afterwards held a reception at their residence "Oatlands," where the presents were displayed. Mr. W. D. Henry proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in a short speech, wishing them all good luck and happiness. Captain Calvert returned thanks, and proposed the health of the bridesmaid and bestman.

The happy couple left amid showers of confetti, travelling by landau as far as Solon, where they stayed one night *en route* for Delhi and Agra, where the honeymoon is to be spent. The bride's goingaway dress was a navy blue face-cloth coat and skirt; the short Eton jacket of which covered a cream lace blouse. Her hat was of blue felt trimmed with bunches of violets. Mrs. Cumberlege, sister of the bride, wore a very smart coat and skirt of pale grey cloth with touches of violet, and a grey and violet hat to match.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

On arrival in England the 40th Brigade,—Royal Field Artillery, is to be stationed at Gravesend and the 41st Brigade at Preston.

PROFESSOR RAY LANKESTER was illuminating upon the subject of the elephant in his lecture at the London Institution. Lantern slides illustrated his story of the monster's evolution from mastodons. The long upper lip of the mastodon, resting on a long lower jaw, corresponded with the trunk of the elephant as we know him. "The elephant's trunk originated through a shortening of the lower jaw. Therefore the lecturer said, "I am sorry to upset Mr. Rudyard Kipling's explanation that the length of the trunk was accounted for by its having been pulled by the crocodile.'

INTERESTING experiments have been in progress in the Punjab regarding the comparative cost of raising water for irrigation purposes by aeromotors and bullocks or camels. With water at 20ft. below the surface, a 12ft. motor works continuously with a full mill wind, but there is the great practical drawback to the adoption of aeromotors in that the initial cost is at least Rs. 1,590 and a mechanic trained to the work is required for their erection and maintenance. The skill of an ordinary *mistry* is not enough. On the other hand, bullocks have material advantages. They can be utilised for the necessary agricultural operations at times when they are not required for irrigation purposes they provide manure and their upkeep is moderate. So that, on the whole, the Punjab Government consider, though they have not stopped the experiments, that the costliness of the apparatus is practically prohibitive, apart from other disadvantages compared with animal power.

THE SCOTS' DINNER.

NATIONAL GATHERING AT THE TOWN HALL.

"THE CHIEFTAIN" AND HOME TIES.

SCOTSMEN IN INDIA.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated in Bombay with that enthusiasm peculiar to Scotsmen. The dinner last evening at the Town Hall was in every way a brilliant function. Last evening Brither Scots met in the Town Hall, after a lapse of a year, to celebrate the day of the national Patron Saint, St. Andrew. Around five tables sat some hundred Scotsmen with their favoured English guests to enjoy a menu which is not all Scotch, was, at least national in the two most essential factors, There was the "Great Chieftain" and there was the national wine. In the chair, an excellent chairman, sat a brither scot, no other than His Excellency Lord Lamington. Later in the evening he referred to the fact that elsewhere in India is the highest representative of the land o' cakes, the Viceroy and his reference was greated with cheers.

No departure had been made from the usual custom of arranging the tables for such occasions, but while at ordinary public dinners, flowers and ferns lighten the effect with colour and green tracery, here that beloved moorland gem, the heather, lay spread upon the cloth. To add to the effect and recall the land, six thousand miles away, pipers from the Royal Scots came to play the national music as custom calls and carry many a mind back to, may be, castles, may be, humbler houses nestling beneath some bleak mountain spur, perhaps a crowded city. A menu bearing an image of the Patron Saint guarded by two Scottish lions explained everything to anyone, if such there be, who had yet to learn the strength of the tie.

"My Native Scotland ! oh, thy northern hills,
Thy dark brown hills, are dearly fond to me ;
And aye a warmth my swelling bosom fills
For all the filial souls that cling to thee !"

According to custom each toast was accompanied by its appropriate quotation,

The pipers were there and besides, the band of the G.I.P. Volunteers, to enliven the evening and we must congratulate those concerned for the success which their efforts achieved. There was the committee consisting of Mr. George Miller, the chairman. Colonel Bannerman and Messrs. Begbie, Chrystal, Fraser, Greaves, Monteath and Ross but those chiefly to be congratulated are Mr. Cadell and Mr. Grainger Stewart the joint Honorary Secretaries upon whom the onus of the greater part of the duties fell.

After dinner came the usual speeches containing many a dry quip in dryest Scotch humour and then after all, we again quote the menu.

"Guid nicht an' joy be wi' ye a,"

And again

Mind the Toun He' steps, Jock
Your airin Sandy.

GREETINGS.

AT the request of His Excellency, Mr. P. R. Cadell then read a number of telegrams of greeting from "Brither Scots." The Royal Scots wired from Colaba "Greetings and lang may your lum reek." From Kandy came the message a "Small gathering of Brither Scots sends greetings ;" From Karachi: "Karachi Scots send kindlygreetings. From Calcutta "Calcutta Scotsmen sent greetings and wish you a happy evening. From Narayanganj came "Scotsmen assembled send hearty greetings. May you have a grand function."

And then to complete the passing of good wishes Mr. Cadell read the message which Bombay Scotsmen had, sent to other Scotsmen thoughout India.

"Bombay Scots send kindly greeting
The ilka freend and kindred
meeting.
To haggis, ground the Whisky's fine
To wish ye joy wea'
Combine"

About 168 covers were laid and among the dinners were present : H. E. Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay; Major Loe, Military Secretary to H. E.; The A.-D.-C-in-waiting ; Rev. Dr. Mackichan ; Professor Selby, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University; Rev. R. Scott, Rev. J. Laug, Lieutenant Rigg, R. N. ; Mr. J. Begbie, Col. R. H. Forman, Mr James MacDonald, Mr R. R. Ross, the Hon. Mr Muir Mackenzie, Mr. A. Tepping, Mr L. Combe, Mr C. H. D. Moberley, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Mr. P. R. Wilson, Mr H. C. Cargill, Mr. D. MacDonald, Mr. W. Mitchell, Mr. J. B. Linn, Mr. Charles Brown, Mr. H. J. Gordon, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Mr. C. Anderson, Mr. F. Robertson, Mr. G. C. Howie, Mr. White, Mr. G. C. Mackay, Mr. K. Smith, Mr. J. E. Geddes, Mr. A. J. L. Stewart, Col. J. S. Forbes, Mr. E. P. Newnham, Mr. Bowden, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. W. Greaves, Mr. L. G. Fraser Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Counthen, Mr. Reed, Mr. W. A. H. Smith, Mr. H. S. Benner, Mr. J. S. Marsh, Mr. J. Mackay. Mr. Speeding, Mr. Bennett Taylor, Mr. White, Mr. J. Mawson. Mr. Simkin, Mr. Turner Green, Mr. N. C. Watson, Mr. J. S. Mackenzie, Mr. J. G. Ridland, Mr. W. Ray Stewart, Mr. R. Lindsay, Mr. D. K. Love, Mr. Norman Ray, Mr. S Clements, Mr. Wilfred Crompton, Mr. P. G. Messent, Mr. H. A. W. Brent, Capt. Watson, Mr. D. Milligen, Mr. F. C. Chalk, Mr. R. D. Hughes, Mr. S. H. Taylor, Mr. E. E. Coombs, Mr. W. E. Waite, Capt Williams, Mr. B. G. Monteath, Mr. J. G. Brown, Capt W. F. Potts, Mr. F. B. Phillips, Mr. J. S. Bruel, Mr. W. F. Renneford, Mr. T. A. P. Souter, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. J. A. MacDonald, Mr. W. E. Crum, Mr. G B. Rams, Mr. A. Leslie, Mr. Melville Leslie, Mr. J. Black, Mr. J. D. Symmington, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. F. P. West, Capt Rouston, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. T. H. Knight, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Mr. E. B. Onsley, Mr. W. L. Weldon, Mr. Ker, Capt Rothwell, Mr. R. H. Ireland, Mr. W. R. Ingraham, Mr. D. W. A. White, Mr. J. D. Robertson, Mr. M. A. Murray, Mr. R. J. Arnot, Mr. W. Chrystal, Major G. Lamb, Capt. W. G. Liston, Mr. G. F. Petrie, M. G. Wittel, Mr. J. Begg, Mr. J. A. D. McBaine, Mr. J. Procter-Watson, Mr. J. B. K. McBeth, Mr. D. B. Binning, Mr. F. C. Bayley, Mr. P. Stickland, Dr. S. Rowland, Mr. N. S. Glazebrooke, Mr. A. E. Baker, Mr. E. M. Proes, Mr. J. E. Aspenwall, Mr. W. F. Ross, Mr. J. J. Horne, Mr. L. E. Graham, Mr. E. W. Christie, Mr. G. C. Scott, Mr. Allan, J. S. Roberts, Mr. G. M. Wilson, Mr. C. Thomson, Mr. W. R. Johnston, Mr. R. P. Scott, Mr. Osborne Marshall, Mr. S. R. Gordon, Mr. N. Douglas Hall, Mr. J. W. Charteris Black, Mr. W. Kirk, Mr. H. W. Jemmson, Mr. A. E. Baird, Mr. W. Kidleston Glen Mr. D. A. Tenton, Mr. McIntyre, Capt. Mackie, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, Mr. S. G. Millard, Capt. Rundle, Mr. P. J. Beale, Mr. A. H. Hammond, Mr. Paxton, Mr Radlof, Mr. D. H. Glade, Mr. G. Ostermayer, Mr. F. C. Harrison, Mr, J. H. Dunkerley.

THE LOYAL TOASTS.

The speeches commenced with His Excellency proposing the first of the loyal toasts'. I am sure, he said, in proposing the toast of the King, that Bombay will receive it, if possible, with more loyalty than is usual. The King has won the affection of many hundreds of millions of people and in these days of constant change when vast ideas and improved of Government are so rampant I think you will agree with me, that it is more than every important that there should be one central figure, to which we, in this vast and widely dispersed Empire, can look as emblematic of the security and foundation on which our empire rests. That being so I think you will further agree with me that there is no man in this world who has won for himself greater respect, both for the way in which he has conducted his kingly duties and also for the respect that he had obtained for himself amongst the other nations of the world, by which he had acquired the proud title of the Peacemaker of Europe. (Applause). I ask you to drink to the health of the King-Emperer.

The toast was loyally honoured.

The Governor then proposed the toast of Queen Alexandra, Prince and Princess Wales and other members of the Royal Family. In doing so, he said : Queen Alexandra as the first lady in Europe has won the hearts of her people by her acts of charity and philanthrophy we had the privilege of receiving their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales just twelve months ago, and we must all feel that they won their ways into the hearts of the great Indian people (Applause).

The toast was loyally honoured.

THE "LAND WE LIVE IN."

The Governor in proposing "The Viceroy and the Land we live in" said : our Viceroy is a gentlemen whom you are aware by heritage, by wide experience of dealing with men, whether on active service or in the administration of that great dependency of Canada is fully capable of carrying out the onerous duties pertaining to the office of Viceroy. (Applause) It is certainly romantic that a ruler of that great dominion of Canada, should come to take up the duties of office in this Eastern Empire. I think it is about three times that this occurrence has obtained an it is a striking commentary upon the vastness o the British Empire that there should be such a wide field for the exercising of this enormous prerogative. No other country in the world is able to afford such an opportunity that one man in his lifetime should govern that new and progressive community of Canada and then follow almost as a matter of sequence to rule over three hundred million subjects of this Empire. We can congratulate ourselves to-night that our present Viceroy is a Scotsman In this great Empire, I mean the British Empire, there is to be found every possible variety of form of Government, and I think the great secret of our imperial existence is really due to the fact of the freedom of our institutions and the particular elasticity of the forms of administration which are to be found within the confines of our Empire.

I read to-day in one of the leading papers of Bombay (*The Bombay Gazette*) that the Scots "have acquired humility, patience and the retiring modesty which is their priceless modesty." I think I shall, perhaps, be able to show you a different side of their character (laughter).

Here in India we are naturally concerned with the vast system of administration of our Indian Empire, and if

TIMES HAVE CHANGED,

and if the people say there is too much centralisation, it is still to my mind the most marvellous piece of administrative machinery that the world has ever seen. This is not the occasion to enter into any political suggestions, but I may say one word as to the personnel of those who really form the administration of the country and who carry out very responsible duties. I do not believe there could be found any such standard of principle, in any other service of the world as exists in our Civil Service. Animating the members was not merely a high standard of conduct but also a most intense desire to carry out their duties in the immediate interests of the British Empire as well as to take full cognisance of the wants of the people with whom they came in contract. It was a commonplace saying that these three hundred million of people are governed by a mere handful of men. I do believe it is a fact that they do apply themselves in the utmost fidelity to carry out their duties in a way, which, while reflecting strongly upon their desire to carry those duties in the most efficient manner possible, at the same time

aspirations of the different sections of those who composed the last generation. His Excellency in conclusion referred more particularly to some of the qualities characteristic of the Scots.

"THE FORCES."

Mr. J. Begg, in proposing the toast of "The Forces," remarked :—Your Excellency and Gentlemen, "Arma virumque cano"—I ask you to drink to the health of the man, and to the success of his arms. The man—whether you see him in blue, in white, in red, in khaki, or in mufti is a good fellow, and as such, if for no other reason, he should always have a claim on the sympathies of every jovial son of St. Andrew. But he is also a most useful fellow, and for that reason he appeals strongly to our utilitarian fellow countrymen. Without him we should never have been where we are and without him we could never hope to remain where we are. Whatever may be the case when the Millennium is fairly upon us, and has come to stop—and of course it is going to come—in these so far unregenerate days, it is the Forces which are the backbone and the mainstay and the ultimate appeal of our civilization. We men of peace—we merchants and civilians and professional men are apt in our less amiable moods to grumble at the expense of our Navy, our Army and our Auxiliary forces, and to disparage them as unproductive, and unprogressive, as relics of feudalism and barbarism—but we don't really mean anything by that. The little rifts that occur between the military and civil sections of the community are but "amantium irae" the lovers' quarrels that cement friendship and renew love. The civil and military partners are indissolubly wedded to one another in the strongest bonds of interest and affection. The members of the Forces are the husbands who must go out into the world and work for the maintenance of their families—we civilians are the wives who stay at home and keep house. In fact we are all members of the Forces. We are all of us fighters, only some of us are professionals, while the others are merely amateurs, and prefer to confine ourselves to weapons which "don't make holes in your clothes" if I may put it that way—except, perhaps, at the elbows and knees (Laughter).

In fact, too, we are all of us—even including the members of the forces—men of peace, in the truest sense. What is the chief of the "arts of peace?" Is it not the Social Art? And who like the members of the Forces so pre-eminently and so successfully cultivate the social arts in every form? No social gathering is complete without them—one is glad to see that this gathering is not incomplete. A Scottish bard—unknown to fame—has written the following lines, which I give you without apology in the vernacular which we all know and love so well.

'Oh wha wad be a sodger?
A shell an' bullet dodger,
A target for the riflemen,
A butcher, no' o' stots, but men!
I wadna be a sodger!

In time o' peace he's braw to see,
Wi' coat o' red, an' cap ages,
Wi' gun in hand, or sword by side,
Or whiles a canty naig astride—
A bonny thing's a sodger!

But oh! when it's the time o' war
To fecht an' slash, an' bash, an' pur
Ca' oel ower like ninepins in a raw,
An' no allooed to rin awa!
A sorry thing's a sodger!

An aye his e'en he maun keep recht,
An' haud his pair bit back as streicht;
Wi' bullets flein' day an' nicht!
I'd rather droon myself—a nicht!
Than—gang to be a sodger!

I fall back upon this hard to help me out with what I feared would prove a dry speech on a rather tough subject, coming as it does from one who has no claims whatever to speak to the point on it; for I have to confess, if I can do so without blushing, that I am not even a volunteer. The lines will serve to show that the hardship attending a soldier's career are not unrecognized among Scotsmen. No doubt among the relics of our bard could be found an equal tribute to the sorrows of the sailor. Whilst speaking of the gallestant son of Mars, do not let us forget the equally gallant son of Neptune, though he may be less in evidence to us landsmen. He has to fight not only the enemies of his King and Country but the more subtle and powerful forces of Nature. Whose heart so stout as his, and, as all the bards are continually reminding us, whose heart so tender? The toast of the Navy, our senior service will always arouse the enthusiasm of a British gathering. As for the services and sorrows of our Auxiliary forces—liable as their members are to be dragged away at their country's call from their peaceful avocations, to military duty—subject to hard campaigning without enjoying the more ornamental, and what to a pusillanimous layman like myself is apt to appear the more attactive part of the soldier's life—these need no elucidation. As for our Volunteers, they may not be called upon quite so often as their regular colleagues, to fight their King's enemies, but they have stood the fire of nearly half a century's ridicule and that is the stiffest fire a man can face. They have stood it with courage and good temper, and can fairly claim a decided victory. The toast I have the honour of proposing is one which derives peculiar appropriateness on this occasion from the fact, as has not always been the case on former similar occasions, of our having a famous Scottish regiment stationed in our midst. And now, Gentlemen, having got over the dry part of this toast, I invite you to rise and help to perform the other part, to drink to the Navy, the Army, and Auxiliary forces. (Applause.)

The first to reply was Lieut. Bigg of H. M. S. Hermes who humorously referred to his inability as an Englishman to talk to Scotsmen. More seriously he spoke of the recent unfortunats affair at Portsmouth and affirmed that the whole had been greatly exaggerated. The navy, he said, and by that he meant every man in it, was as ready as ever to take the front place whesever occasion called. For the Army Colonel Lee referred to the fact that a little British Army went—a considerable distance. If anyone doubted that, he had only to consult various tribes on the Frontier.

"THE PIOUS MEMORY."

The Rev. R. Scott, in submitting, the toast of the "Pious Memory of St. Andrew," said:—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I rise to propose to you the "Pious Memory," the memory of our Patron St. Andrew.—To do justice to this toast in a post-prandial speech would require the genius of an Addison of whom it was said that he knew how to reconcile wit and virtue. But I crave your indulgence while I briefly try my best. Andrew is a name of the far-off and the long ago. But to Scotsmen distance has no terror. Our impress is on all the Continents, and our story goes back into the mists of an unrecorded antiquity. I do not suppose, as once it was by some supposed, that all the classical philosophy of the ancient world took its rise in Britain; and the theory of our Celtic brethren that the blessed Gaelic was the language of Paradise is an ebullition of the higher criticism to which I am not prepared to subscribe. But these and kindred suppositions arose out of the consciousness of the age-long distinction of our race. The other day I was reading from a book of the seventeenth century some prophetic verses which thus began :—

Far to the West in the Ocean wide
Beyond the realm of Gaul, a land there lies,
Seagirt it lies, where giants dwelt of Yore.
There to thy sons another Troy shall rise
And Kings be born of these, whose dreaded might
Shall awe the world and conquer nations bold.

These lines, almost Tennysonian in tone, are a translation of an ancient Latin poem which is itself a rendering of a more ancient Greek poem. They show what was thought of Britain in prechristian times, and also what was anticipated of it in a happier future. It is in recent times that our expansion has been greatest. But the vital power and the imperial spirit were as strong 500 or 1,500 years ago as they are to-day. We of the north had the spirit, but not the scope. There was a jealous neighbour—now an elderly respectable gentleman—the predominant partner though not the more active manager of the great business concern. Yet it is remarkable how in the most troublous times Scotsmen became famous through Europe and beyond. Such names as Alcuin, the adviser of Charlemagne, or Duns Scotus, the schoolman, or the admirable Crichton at once suggest themselves, while in records of war and adventure their name is legion. It was in those days that the choice was made of a patron and representative; the choice which to-day we corroborate and celebrate. Why was St. Andrew chosen by the little people of the distant West? And why did they honour a Cross rather than a sword or a crown? This problem puzzles our eagerly inquiring English friends, who, however, seem content to leave their own hero, the worthy Cappadocian warrior, in a semi-Egyptian darkness. They have a stroke of wit which somehow we Scotsmen cannot feel, about some servant boy, quite likely a countryman of St. George, who had some loaves and fishes in his charge. Andrew knew about it, and that is

ALL THEY KNEW ABOUT ANDREW.

So we were told once, even by an ecclesiastical dignitary. But, gentlemen, "a little learning is a dangerous thing." If our friends would only read farther on. If they advanced, say, to the Fourth Gospel, which is the book of personalities, they would find in the first chapter that the very first man to hail the sunrise was this Andrew; and that he rushed to his brother with a "eureka"—I have found—more memorable that that of Archimedes. Or again we read that as Oriental sages came to the Infancy, so Greek thinkers came to the close; and that they found an apostle of a familiar Greek name who at once brought them to Andrew as the one fitted to lead them to the Master. These instances show that Andrew was pre-eminently a man of light and leading, of spiritual vision and prompt action. Some other may have been the orator or the poet or the historian of the apostolic band, he was the seer, and the scholar and the sage. And this early distinction was well sustained in a heroic life culminating in glorious martyrdom. Therefore our ancestors enthroned him in their minds. And they raised on their Eastern Coast, as a beacon of light, that star with its cathedral and its university, to perpetuate in their midst the name and influence of the honoured apostle. We do not need to go afield. Our little country is great in its people and rich in representative men. We have many minor patrons. Our masses have our Robert Burns in whom they discern love of country and of man, as well as genius and art. Our middle classes have Sir Walter whose mind was less vivid and intense, but infinitely wider, a magician (as he was truly called) whose creations rose by enchantment and covered the whole field of literature. Our ecclesiastics have John Knox from whom our higher history begins, who strengthened in us the love of truth, and gave us the means of knowledge. And our patriots have their patron in William Wallace who towers as the champion of nationality and rational duty. And time would fail to tell of the many that make our story. They are our own. But in the choice of a patron saint we recognise one of those moments in which nationality is transcended and we claim kindred with the universal and the permanent. An so our Patron is one and not the least of those elect twelve to whom were first handed the lamps of the light of truth for the illumination of the nations.

THE OLD COUNTRY.

It was my fortune to spend nine months of this year in the old country and to observe, amidst many changes, that the hills and the haughs and the pools, and the footpaths are just as they were forty years ago. Man changes but his energy and industry continue. St Andrews is a little place compared with that huge spreading city of the West; and yet it is to-day as it was three and five centuries back, a pioneer city in schemes of civilization and enlightenment. I was present when two months ago, under skies of cloudless blue, and before a sea of faces that filled the huge quadrangle, King Edward declared open the new extensions of the northern capital. A veteran who was there remarked that there were just two great buildings in the world, the Taj of Agra and Marischal College. I will not say that Marischal College has taken the Crown from King's College, or that its modern multifarious science is a better culture than the old classical thought and speech. But there it stands an emblem and a monument of the times. And as I looked upon its chastened granite, white almost as marble and its endless lines and turrets of consummate art it seemed to me an image of the Scottish mind which though rugged in its native strength can yet be wrought to finest issue and to richest excellence. I refer to the occasion in order to add that the gathering of learned men from every country in the world constituted a remarkable testimony to the fame of our halls of learning. May those halls long be centres not only of learning but of thought not only of knowledge but of vision, and from them may the spirit of St. Andrew not depart! And may the sons there reared go forth to uphold the honour of the Empire and to spread civilisation throughout the world. To-day our standards are blended with those of England. Half our history is interwoven with that of our ancient rival; and we follow a united flag. I shall not inquire whether England annexed us, or we annexed England. You will observe that a Scotsman is at the head of the army and another at the head of the navy; that one is Colonial Secretary and another Indian Viceroy: and where these things are natural as partaining to the wider Empire we have to note also that a Scotsman is Lord High Chancellor administering English law, that others are Archbishops of Canterbury and York, governing the English Church, while the present Premier and the two ex-Premiers are also eminent Scots. I wish Samuel Johnson were alive to see these results.

AND LOOKING ABROAD.

I will name another, who is perhaps the most wonderful man to-day of all our public men, Donald Smith. Lord Strathcona, who is as fresh in mind at 86 as if he were 36, and who may yet live to see the country of his adoption, our elder child of the West which he has done so much to rear, recognised as one of the great nations of the world. If we were for a moment to think of the intellectual achievements of the United Kingdom—that is to say of the last century and a half—we shall at once see that ours is no mean share. With David Hume and Adam Smith began modern philosophy and political science: and the Scottish stream has not yet run dry. Engineering science began with James Watt, and in our recent conceptions and creations of electricity no name equals those of Clark Marwell and Lord Kelvin. In Medicine the story is similar; and no gathering of Scotsmen abroad should forget such men as Manson and Ross who have drawn from the swamps the secret of malaria and we have yet investigators on thetrack of every foul disease. The nineteenth century, or at least the first two-thirds of it was an epoch of literature to which already we look back as to a by gone classical age. The love of poetry that marked the beginning of it was due largely to Burns, and after him to Scott, and to a third who inherited from a Scottish mother his wayward genius, I mean Lord Byron. Great too for a time in its effects was the apocalypse of Ossianic song in which our highland hills shone forth in a strange luminous mist.—The middle of the century is scarcely less memorable in the lesser harmony of prose. Foremost, I suppose, is Thomas Carlyle, a Scotchman of the Scotch, and near him, milder-eyed and more spiritual is his child, John Ruskin. Opposite these stern prophets we may place other two more representatives of their time, both sons of Scottish fathers and English mothers, one the master of the intellectual the other the illuminator of his age, Stuart Mill and Lord Macaulay. And to these two, of Scottish birth or origin might be added, constituting a simultaneous group of writers and rulers in the empire of thought which few centuries can match.

And while these wielded authority at home others by commerce and the arts of war and peace create a material empire abroad. I will not attempt to partition the praise between Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen. But we cannot forget the work of our countrymen in a city like this, where names such as Elphinstone and Grant, Mackintosh and Malcolm continually confront us, and where so many famous Governors, from the first unto the last have done honour alike to Scotland and to India. Gentlemen we are now in an age of science and industry and empire. And you are here as representatives of empire on the one hand or of commercial and industrial activity on the other. If the problems of India are grave her resources are vast. And if these problems grow, (as grow they must) in complexity and perplexity, it is in you that the world experts to find the wisdom and the courage that will solve and resolve them. The soil of India has to be dug for its hidden mineral wealth. Its surface is to be made more productive by public works and skilled appliances. Its vast supplies of labour are to be utilised increasingly in the extension of manufactures. For all such objects we need superintending Scotsmen, not foreigners grasping or grovelling, but honest and honourable Scotsmen that can meet under the banner of St. Andrew, because they know that no empire can be won or kept or consolidated without the inner consciousness of duty and without the onward guidance of the spiritual vision. This empire was made by men who loved the country because they knew the people, and who knew the people because they possessed sympathy which is a golden key of knowledge. The prosperity of the European and the Indian, are not things separable. But we mean the future to be greater than the past: and therefore we mean it to be controlled by straight, strong, strenuous Scotsmen, broadminded and large-hearted lovers of this country, because lovers of home, and of the principles, the memories, the expectations and the glories of Home. (Applause.)

My Lord and Gentlemen.—To our representative Saint and Patron, and to his memory, let us, in piety and reverence, drink.

THE LAND O' CAKES.

The Hon. Mr. J. W. Muir Mackzie in proposing the toast of the Land o' Cakes, said :—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I heartily wish that this glorious toast had been committed to a worthier speaker, to one who had the fortune to be born and nurtured, and to have grown up in our beloved country—instead of to one, who like myself, was born in a foreign land—by which I do not mean England, or Ireland, or even India, the land of our adoption,—but France—schooled in the South—corrected by the birch, instead of the lovely tawse—and sent to earn his livelihood in the East. But despite these unquestionable disadvantages, Gentlemen, there is no one here whose patriotic favour—whose heart's love is stronger for the Land o' Cakes than those of the humble individual who stands before you. And when the Committee's behest reached me from that best of Scots and friends, Mr. Cadell, it was impossible to resist the invitation and to have the honour and glory of voicing the feelings of my brither Scots, for the land we all love, the Land o' Cakes. And who that has seen the sun reluctantly sinking in melting irridescence on the calm bosom of the Atlantic from the locks of Skye, or has climbed Scuar-na-Gillean, the topmost peak of the Cuchallni Hills, and stood time and again by the black depths of Lock Cornisk; who that has climbed the silver glens of the Ochills, and fished, or may be tickled by "the lightly jumping glowry trouts of its burnies;" who that has watched the mists crawling along Black Andrew in the valley of the Yarrow, or has gazed on the autumn tints glowing in Moncrieff Hill; who that has had his eye filled with the glorious view of the Strath of Tay from the well known hill over the tunnel which still blocks the traffic into Perth—who that learnt his first Golf on the historic North Inck, and had his after-teaching in the royal game on the links of St. Andrews; who that has shot or followed the grouse and black cock over the heather, or has harled or cast for the silver salmon on the Tay, or the Tummel or the Dee; who that has done any of these things, as it has been my good fortune to do, would fail to have his heart warmed at the remembrance of the Land O' Cakes. Brither Scots, while bringing these remembrances before you I do not hesitate to ask the entire sympathies of our many guests, who honour us with their presence to-night. Does not England as one man testify to the deliciousness and the wholesomeness of Scotland when he makes for it about the 12th of August. Who would forego that time of times—who could enjoy it—and who that has enjoyed it once would fail to repent it, Why, the rising of the House of Commons for the 12th of August threatens to become (to those who canna go) almost as great a grievance as the temporary retreat of this Government to the remote and inaccessible heights of Mahableshwar.

Gentlemen, I will not dwell on the undoubted virtues of the children of the Land o' Cakes. Characteristic modesty restrains me. I am like unto a certain Jock, whose minister was endeavouring to take down a 'gude conceit' which he wrongly imagined to be a deficiency in the man. 'Jock,' said the minister, 'ye should be mair humble'. 'Humble!' said Jock,—'Why minister, I was aye *proud* of my modesty.' Being animated by the spirit of Jock, then, I will not descant on our virtues, and superiorities—beyond expressing satisfaction that (as was to be expected) the proper number of Premierships, Cabinet-Ministerships, Viceroyalties, Governorships, and high commands have fallen to the children of the Land o' Cakes. I will turn from this tempting theme, and come back to the beloved land, and express in well-known words, the sentiments of every true Scot in this room, or out of it—

"Here's to Highlands and Lowlands, the Land of the North,
The country of valour, the country of worth,
Wherever I wander, wherever I rove
Both Lowlands and Highlands for ever I love.
So here's to her mountains high-covered with snow,
And here's to her straths and green valleys below,
And here's to her forests and wild hanging woods,
And here's to her streams and her outpouring floods."

Gentlemen, I ask you to drink, with all your hearts, to the Land o' Cakes.

THE LASSES.

Mr, D. B. Binning gave that most delectable of toasts "the lasses" The wit that is known so well in Bombay traced their influence from north of the Tweed to Khandala back to Bombay and on to Matheran Amidst cheers he pointed out the way they hold all over the world, a sway that they exert not only in Scotsmen but on any man of humbler nationalities,

Mr. P. R. Cadell, in responding to the toast, said :—Unfitted as I should in any case feel to represent the ladies, I am further hampered by the thought that I have received no mandate to do so, except from my purely masculine committee. This is an age of agitation and I feel that those of the sex who object to man-made law might object equally to man-made speech. Fortunately we have here no female disturbers of the peace: and if an agitation arises for direct representation at these dinners, I feel sure that, given a brighter, better and larger Town Hall, the concession would gladly be yielded. But in the meanwhile it is sad thought for me that if the honour of replying to this went by election, I could not rely on the suffrages of a single fair votress. Yet I can at least claim to be tied to no particular interest, and to the extent of this qualification, I thank Mr. Binning for the handsome way in which he has spoken of my clients, and you, Gentlemen, for the manner in which you have accepted the toast. Yet, Gentlemen, I cannot feel that either the eloquent proposer nor many of you who have greeted his speech with such enthusiasm have quite realised the extent of your duty and of your opportunities, towards the fair. There are other froms or proposing beyond that we have just heard. You may know of the Scotch laddy who said "Marriage or death comes to us all but some of us are long spared". I cannot help fearing that there are a good few who are being spared through the fault of some of you present. I say nothing of the choice you have before you in Bombay. Praise of them would be personal and superfluous. But it may be that some of you, faithful to your native land, prefer the choice to be had in Scotland, and what a choice is there? I remember once when I was travelling in Persia I met the representative of a nation now fortunately on terms of increasing amity with us, but not at that time strikingly cordial: a nation, however, that has a peculiar tie with us Scotchmen, in honouring the same patron Saint. This particular gentleman was especially hostile to our country's interest. Yet he confided to me, in the wee sma' hours, that his dearest wish was to visit great Britain, and to go to Edinburgh first of all, because of the beauty of the lasses there. Gentlemen, you surely will not yield to the Muscovite in appreciation of your countrywomen's worth. Many of the large leggit straucht backit reidheided Irssef have already been taken; but as good remain in Edinbugh, or Aberdeen, or even in Paisley that proud town from which Mr. Binning takes his origin. You may address them as our Bard, the finest judge of lasses that ever lived, addressed one of his loves.

"Will ye gang to the Indies, Mary,
"Will ye leave auld Scotia's shore.
"Will ye gang to the Indies, Mary,
"Across the Atlantic's roar."

—and there may be some who will not say no. But I hear, Gentlemen, that I have devoted too much of my reply to one branch of my clientele. A'body kens that one of the charms of the Scottish lassie is that she has no age limit. When woo'd and mairrit and a', she retains the qualities that make her famous in song, and dear in ordinary life. I shall have pleasure, Gentlemen, in conveying to such as I may meet, the expression of your sentiments, and I shall try to do so in a manner that will give some idea of the warmth of your feelings. Gentlemen, the boast of Scotland has always been "Honest men and bonny lasses", and if you are only as honest, the lasses are bonnie. I think we may be sure that Scotland will aye stand where it did. (loud applause).

"THE GUESTS."

Colonel Forman, in proposing the toast of "The Guests," said :—There is sorry libel which is prevalent amongst our sister nationalities, to the effect that the Scotch are a parsimonious race and, therefore, it is a somewhat difficult and delicate task to propose the health of our guests here to-night, for there is a lurking doubt, that possibly, they may think that we grudge the hospitality extended to them. That such is the feeling of the learned gentleman whose name is coupled with this toast I have no shadow of a doubt. Mr. Justice Beaman, and you, gentlemen, and guests, let me assure you that this is not so. We extend to you our hospitality with the fullest cordiality in the sure and certain knowledge that we shall be able to reap the reward hereafter, directly or indirectly. Are the Scotch parsimonious? I repudiate the insinuation with scorn and contempt! and, if you will bear with me for a moment I will quote a well-known illustration which rams the libellous insult down the throat of the traducer, (Applause.) On a certain occasion a canny Scot, who had never crossed the border before went by invitation to spend a fortnight with a friend in London —an Englishman. At the conclusion of his visit, his friend accompanied him to Euston to bid him farewell, and at the suggestion of the Londoner, they adjourned to the bar to have a parting glass. The Englishman put his hand into his pocket to pay for the drinks, but Sandy interrupting him said :—"Ha, ha," John. "I have stayed wi' you a fortnight, you're gin me o' the best, meat an' chink theatres an' an things, an' no a bawbee tae pay. I canna' aye allow ye to pay; we'll toss for this yin." (Laughter.) Will any traducer after such an instance of free-handed generosity dare, for the future, to assert that the Scotsman is parsimonious? If, however, there is still any lurking doubt in your minds, I may just tell you that before I came into this room to-night I had a consultation with my fellow hosts, and they agreed, with a touching and unanimous alacrity, to prove, once for all that the Scotsman is maligned, by permitting you, if you so desire it, to toss for the price of this dinner. So, gentlemen, you now see, for yourselves, how unselfish and spontaneous our hospitality is. We hope that you have all enjoyed yourselves; we hope, that you will have all recovered from the effects of the "quaiche" by the day after to-morrow, and from the haggis within a week; and we hope, that if, perchance, there are any St. George's days, or St Patrick's days, or St. David's days, or, in fact, any other festive days, looming in the future; you will bear in mind that it is your duty to return our disinterested hospitality, for we have not only bidden you to the feast of St. Andrew, but have even offered to let you pay for it. Need I say more! Gentlemen, I give you the toast of "our guests," coupled with the name of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, who is a man eminently capable of knowledging the generous sentiments I have endeavoured to express on your behalf, and who is such an embodiment of all the virtues, that it is scarcely credible that the wrong side of the Tweed claims him. (Applause.)

In replying to the toast of the Visitors, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman said :—It is no light thing to return thanks for the Visitors. To-night, especially, after this sumptuous banquet—after having half quaffed and talked as I never thought myself capable of doing, I can briefly say that out of an over-flowingly fullness in the heart—certainly heart that the Scotch nation stands higher in my extension than above. But to-night the quality which towers above and eversbadows all other in every true Scottish heart is patriotism. Touching it is to witness how they throng the sacred shrine, reviving with contagious enthusiasm, memories of the dear land. Each one emulously brings out his treasured recollections of her which lie mirrored in the inmost recesses of faithful hearts, tricked out and adorned with the richest embellishments of affectionate fancy. Thus idealised, the distant motherland stirs the hearts of her children, calling them out of their work-a-day selves, kindling the profounder emotions, and evoking for a few short hours a perfect passion of loving, loyal devotion. The Scotland, which in these illumined moments they see and worship, is their own goddess, at whose annual rites and mysteries the stranger must look from without. No profane intruder may pierce the jealous pale thrown about the inmost sanctuary of this splendid celebration. This impressive phenomenon of fervent patriotism presents this striking feature—that the sentiment gathers strength in proportion to its distance. In Scotland, I am credibly informed, the native is not more aggressively Scotch on St. Andrew's than on any other day faint symptoms of nostalgia manifest themselves as he penetrates the land of the despised Southron—by the time he has reached Land's End he begins to simulate regret for porridge and other national delicacies. As he travels further and further from his birthplace the fever increases, till it is raging, as we see it this evening in the Far East, and becomes incandescent at the Antipodes. Can it be, that his feeling towards Scotland resembles that of most of us towards the irrecoverable past, "or that the 'land' will always win a glory from being far absorbed into that perfect star. We saw not when we moved thereto. One cannot help thinking, when one cons a lifelong experience, that quite a number of Scotchmen must have looked on Scotland as the best country in the world to live out of. But the heresy is in practice. Only in theory they are solid to a man in proclaiming the incomparable superiority of the Land of Cakes. And upon the occasion of this weird and remarkable commemoration, guests bidden to partake of their hospioality and peculiar cuisine, watch the frenzy at it's very height. The infection of the mood is irresistible; for the last half hour, I could almost have wished Killie Crakie or Edinburgh or Aberdeen, or Tillietudlem, had been my birth-place. But alas, I have not the gift of tongues. I cannot speak the beautiful unpronounceable dialect of this great nation; I feel my deficiencies acutely; I felt them worse when studying the menu and endeavouring to steer a safe course through the miscellaneous and unindefinable provender heaped about me. But it would be a poor compliment to our hosts to say that I came wholly unprepared with a mind unattuned to the environment in which I knew that I should for a time have to feed and drink. And woe is me! ultimately to speak. The least I could do in return for such lavish, if regrettably incomprehensible hospitality, was to equip myself as well as, in a few rare moments of leisure an unregenerate Sassenach could, with information and data which would enable me to do some justice to Scotland. My researches have been pushed into every department—history, science, sport, art, gastronomy, with I flatter myself eminently pleasing results. In all these fertile fields I find the pioneer Scotchmen. (Applause.) The Scotch invented several useful and pleasant things for which civilization owe them a debt of lasting gratitude. They invented the kilt, they invented haggis, they discovered (I think) America, but certainly Whisky; they invented Banking and have monopolised it ever since.

THE BAG-PIPERS.

Burns, as we all know, invented poetry; and Mic Mac Methu Selah invented bagpipes. Their antiquity is indubitable. Every schoolboy knows that the higher critism has established beyond a doubt that if Mac David was not a solar myth, he was a Scotchman. The proof is convincing. He had a powerful weakness for the lassies, and the instrument he played with fiendish cruelty to the suffering Soul presently driving that monarch into a state of homicidal mania, must have been the pipes. No other known musical torment could have produced such startling results in an equally short space of time. Likewise, they invented golf, and as a crowning achievement St. Andrew. When and why they invented this Saint I do not certainly know, but probably as an excuse for a series of quacks, and also because I believe he went around after the miracle of the loaves and fishes and gathered up twelve basket loads that would otherwise may have gone to waste. Amongst the better known patriarchs Mac-Moses was also from Craigunputtock or some adjoining hamlet. The perfect success with which he engineers the exodus, a colossal combination of finely organised strategy and comprehensive pilfering, stamps him unmistakably as the greatest Scotchman of that remote period. To-day he would have been a pre-eminent Elder and Financier. An early buccaneer, called Bobbie (Bobbie is in Scotland rather a little of distinction than a christian name. All great Scotch bards and heroes are Bobbie). Bobby Brace was the discoverer, and the very first 'to' utilize the spider as a moral. Nothing is too unlikely, nothing too insignificant for this wonderful people to put to a practical use. Thus in their latest classic, in which they have for all time established their superiority in Fiction as a century or two ago they did, by Bobbie Burns, in verse. I speak, is it necessary to say in an assembly of Scots of Wee Macgrigor? We find the hero on one of the greatest occasions of his life reciting this fine poem "Yin twa, three Ma Mither cathed a flea, We rosted it and toasted it, and had it to our tea." Think of all the surprising national qualities implied in those few simple, touching, powerful lines. There is no complaint about the semblances of the joint, only devout gratitude for the unexpected success of the materials; not a question is raised about the thing's wholesomeness. Can we not see in imagination the pretty rustic picture, the expectant bairns about the roasting, toasting game, prayerfully grateful for any change from the diurnal porritch and the holiday haggis. Closely analyzing the Scotch character, I find that one source of its power at least is the faculty of concentrating upon one thing as necessarily the best, and therefore needing no further improvement. Often a simple thing in outward seeming, but sufficient; as in the way of distinctive dress, the kilt, except in cold weather, when it exposes the lower limbs to frost bite and chillblains, and is pronounable by the eddies of every passing gust; and in the hot weather when it is sometimes found unsatisfactory by the weary wanderer on the hill side, who thus clad seats himself for a quiet hour's meditation on an ant's nest. In other weathers it does very well. They have one poet Bobbie aforesaid, and they don't require and wont allow another: they have one national food, porridge (the haggis—a festal dish. Of course, for the boards of Princes and powers only). They have but one instrument of music, the pipes; and no one who has ever heard them is disposed to dispute for a moment their unrivalled effectiveness, as the Babu would say it is music sui generalis. They have but one Novelist, and one novel "Wee Macgregor," a book replete with every charm, but labouring under the drawback of not being a novel. They have but one game which I make bold to say no mind but the Scotch could have devised or having done so would have believed it to be a game at all.

ANOTHER CHARACTERISTIC.

They have but one drink again—the best Whisky, and while all other relatively civilized people dissipate their time, their energy, and their money, (which we know the Scot never does) in pursuit through all the greatest and most opulent cities of the world of every sensuous gratification, the simple dogged Scot has but one, and that a satisfying Mecca Beebles for pleasure.

I could dilate for hours upon this fascinating theme, I have ample material—but time flies. The centrifugal law which dissipates Scots all over the world presents no difficulty. The Scot who has to earn his living must pack and away; obviously he cannot expect to make it out of his own countrymen. Not a Jew, not even a Levantine Greek, can wring a bawbee out of Aberdeen.

But the Aberdonian will be found banking and affluent in Athens and the Holy City. Foreseeing this dire incursion, the first Roman Emperor who conquered the innocent Angles, perceiving their soft and impressionable nature, with paternal forethought built a wall at the top of England to keep the hungry Scot out. It is interesting to note philologically that these people were called not only Scots but Picts. The slight blunder I discern in this is attributable to the indifferent understanding of grammar in those days for it is plain that the local Adam in giving out these titles meant to call the Scots the Pickers and the rest of the world the Pict. But notwithstanding this dispersive necessity, there lies on the children of Scotland another, quite as powerful and much less easy to understand; the necessity of which to-night in all its truer sentiments gives the most striking illustration. What is the magical spell of that bleak north, from which no wandering Scots wander? He never so widely never can free himself! I wonder what visions of his native land rise before his tired eyes as the blazing weary days of the scorching Eastern summer pass over him. How does Scotland look at through the wrong end of a six thousand mile telescope strike him? I have been thinking all the evening and trying to put myself in his place, to be for the moment a genuine Scot, and to set out the charms of my mother—and in one small picture, of which the verbal apostrophe would be something like this. Land, wave pushed, wind swept, nestling close up against the Arctic circle, catching faint gleams of the auroral splendours of the frozen pole, to blend with the serener beauties of your own more temperate skies; in the veins of whose hardy children runs ever the sanative salt snap of the boisterous encircling sea, Land of scenic loveliness and striking contrast; of mist warped mountain, rushing stream, of rocky glen, and darkly dreaming turn, whatever broods over a spirit of profound and ancient mystery. Land of the wide-spread fragrant heather, of wild battle and wilder love; of glowing mythe and thrilling story, of gallant deeds, high ambitions, proud and haughty independance; land of magic and mystery, of witchery and glamour. Is it strange, Oh mother of Scots, that about the hearts of your far-flung brood, scattered to the uttermost parts of the earth, ringed around the habitable globe, you bind unbroken and unbreakable the tie which draws them irresistibly, when their strenuous days are spent. Home, home at last, to lay their toil-worn limbs and tired, frosted heads to rest on your grey old wrinkled, but ever passionately loving, breast? To-night we specially commemorate the Thistle, but be not so uplift as to disdain the adjacent parishes of England, Ireland and Wales, where too, are your kinsmen striving with you shoulder to shoulder, anomated by the same high ideals and great traditions, devoted to the same principles of honour, truth, duty and justice, of one mind and one purpose, with you to enlarge and adorn, to make ever more splendid secure and enduring the noblest most magnificent fabric of Empire ever yet builded on this earth by the hands of men. (Lond applause,)

Dr Mackichan, according to the toast list, should then have proposed the toast of the Chairman but His Excellency explaining that he had to catch a train, left early and Dr. Mackichan took the chair his speech not being delivered.

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THE LATEST FROM HOME.

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LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

A Meagre Attendance.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL AGAIN.

By Our Parliamentary Representatives.

In the House of Commons to-day the Speaker took the Chair shortly after noon. There was only a meagre attendance of members when the consideration of the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill was resumed. Mr. Pike Pease, Mr. Carlile, Sir Gilbert Parker, and Mr. Bowles represented the Opposition, some half-dozen Labour members sat in a little group in front of the vacant Nationalist benches, while on the Government side Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Kearley were only supported by a round dozen Ministerialists.

The discussion for a while centred round the schedule which fixes the minimum scale of dieting for seamen and firemen. The proposal of Mr. Havelock Wilson that the weight of beef and pork supplied should be exclusive of bone found a seconder, but Mr. Kearley was not sympathetic, and Mr. Wilson did not press the amendment, although there was an "audible smile" from Mr. Shackleton when it was suggested that no seaman or fireman could eat the pound and a half of meat which the scale allowed. The weight, he explained, allowed for a reasonable quantity of bone. A few minor amendments having been accepted, the bill was re-committed, and the House went into Committee on it with Mr. Emmott in the Chair.

BOAT DRILL AND THE LOG BOOK.

Mr. Lloyd-George's new clause, which makes it compulsory on the master of every British ship to enter or cause to be entered in the official log book, or cause a record to be kept of every occasion on which boat drill is practised on board was agreed to, but Mr. Havelock Wilson offered a strong opposition to the conditions under which the President of the Board of Trade proposed to allow light wood goods to be carried as deck cargo, and provided a penalty for the carriage of heavy wood goods as deck cargo in the winter months.

In defending his proposals Mr. Lloyd-George pointed out that the present restrictions were imposed in 1876, and since then there had been enormous improvements in construction. Such improvements had to be allowed for. There were no changes proposed with regard to old ships.

Mr. Havelock Wilson and Mr. Cairns, as practical experts, instructed the Committee on the difference between main rails and bulwarks, but Mr. Jenkins rose superior to all half-measures, and took exception to deck loading altogether. Ships, he maintained, were never designed to carry cargo on their decks. The carrying places of ships were their holds. "You can't go to sea as you go to Church, prepared to meet any emergency," was a remark of Mr. Wilson's that relieved the gloom of a harrowing story of ships lost at sea.

Mr. Bonar Law argued that owing to improved construction, seven feet of deck cargo could be carried to-day with as much safety as three feet could be carried when the existing Act came into force.

Mr. Bowles sought to refute the assertion made by Mr. Jenkins that ships were not designed to carry deck cargo. Designs of cargo ships were in almost every case subject to the carrying of deck cargo, and he challenged "instructed contradiction" when he maintained that so far from being a source of danger, a deck cargo added to the stability of a ship.

DECK CARGO REGULATIONS.

The clause was eventually read a second time, on the understanding that at a later stage Mr. Lloyd-George would bring in an amendment which would tend to secure the safeguarding of the lives and limbs of seamen on board ships carrying deck cargoes. The words he suggested were that cargo as described could be carried "provided that regulation may be made by the Board of Trade for the protection of seamen from any risk arising from the carriage of wood at such a weight and that these regulations must be complied with on the ship."

An amendment to the new clause was proposed by Mr Austen Taylor, and carried. It provides the conditions under which heavy woods may be carried as deck cargo:—

(a) That they must only be carried in covered spaces; (b) that they must be carried only in such class of ships as may be approved by the Board of Trade for the purpose and (c) that they must be loaded in accordance with regulations made by the Board of Trade with respect to the loading thereof.

The amendment foreshadowed by Mr. Lloyd-George was then put and carried without opposition.

Another new clause, moved by Mr. Lloyd-George and accepted by the Committee, renders a person liable to fine or imprisonment for inducing any person to emigrate or engage a steerage passage in any ship by "false representations, fraud, or false pretences."

Mr. Bonar Law said the right hon. gentleman was a man of unbounded energy. He had the Church of England for breakfast each day—(laughter)—the House of Lords for lunch, and now he dined off the Local Marine Board. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Austen Taylor having spoken, Mr. Havelock Wilson said Local Marine Boards were little better than shipowners' societies. He was a member of what he considered the best of those boards—(ironical cheers and laughter)—not because he was a member of it. (Ironical cries of "Oh, no!" and more laughter.)

Mr. Bowles said the right hon. gentleman, the President of the Board of Trade, had not given a single good reason for the resolution which he proposed as an afterthought in the last stage of the bill. The clause was then read a second time without a division. On the motion, however, that it be added to the bill, the Committee divided, with the following result:—

For the motion	239
Against	24
Majority	215

PROGRESSIVES CLIMBING DOWN.

Change of Front in The Trust Scheme.

ONLY £1,500,000 TO BE WASTED!

In view of the elections next March, the Progressive majority on the London County Council have begun the painful process of climbing down from their lavish proposals. Already we have seen this process at work in the cutting down of the new tramway expenditure and in the delegation of duties to the Education committee; and now they have under consideration an extraordinary modification of their electrical trust scheme, by which the distribution of energy, which was to have entailed an outlay of two millions and a half, is to be handed over to a private corporation, and the generating station only is to be proceeded with, the object being to lease it to a company that will undertake the distribution.

The Progressives who are putting forward this modified scheme and calling it a compromise appear to be flattering themselves that it will be acceptable to the Municipal Reform party. In the first place, however, it may be stated that no such proposal has been submitted to the Reform leaders, and in the second that it is not at all likely to receive from them the slightest encouragement.

It was estimated, when the proposal was brought forward, that the generating station would cost something like a million and a half. This sum, or any part of it, if allowed to be spent, will be utterly wasted. The contention that the establishment of a generating station is necessary in order to secure control over electrical supply in London is absurd. If the County Council are anxious to secure control they can have it without wasting a penny. All that would have to be done is to bring into force for the electric supply companies the same system as that which operates in the case of the gas companies, a system by which tests of purity are made periodically, and the price to consumers is regulated by the profits.

The fact is, the original extravagant proposal cannot be so readily cut in two to suit Progressive electioneering policy. If it is true, as stated, that the modified scheme has the support of leading members of the party, all that can be said is that it is quite contrary to the views expressed by Mr. McKinnon Wood and his followers at the meeting of the Council at which the proposal was sanctioned. There is no doubt, however, that the party are seriously fearing the effect of their latest proposal on the electors, and that nothing is now left of the courage with which, ten days ago, it was so rashly brought forward.

A BRITISH FORT TO LET.

A War Office advertisement, offering St. Helen's Fort, Spithead, to be let on a yearly tenancy, appears in the Portsmouth *Evening News*.

The advertisement states that the fort, which is situated about half a mile from the northern shore of the Isle of Wight, and is connected with that island at low tide, could be converted into marine quarters for yachtsmen, or into a seaside hotel.

St. Helen's is one of the chain of sea forts which guard the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour and anchorage at Spithead.

AN ACTRESS'S LIBEL ACTION.

£250 DAMAGE AWARDED.

Miss Alexandra Dagmar de Celle, known in the theatrical and musical world as Alexandra Dagmar, brought an action in Mr. Justice Grantham's court in the King's Bench Division before a special jury, today, claiming damages against the proprietor of a theatrical paper named "The Encore," for alleged libel. Mr. B. F. William K.C., and Mr. Overend appeared for the defendant.

The Court was crowded with members of the music-hall and theatrical professions, and the plaintiff, a tall and fashionably-dressed lady, gave her evidence with great coolness.

Mr. Powell, K.C. who, with Mr. Hugh Fraser, appeared for the plaintiff, said her complaint was that she had been most grossly libelled in the paper published by the defendants. She was a well-known artist, and on April 19 last the defendants in their paper published a paragraph commenting on and reproducing statements which had appeared in a Continental paper named "Das programm," published in Berlin. Those statements were to the effect that the plaintiff and a Mr. Harland had taken out a troupe of artists to Calcutta and left them "stranded" there. The occasion was the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, and it was said in the paragraph complained of, that the idea was to open and run the Bally Gange Hall, Calcutta. That idea was a failure, and it was said that the plaintiff then "got from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, by misleading representations, a withdrawal of the £700 which had been deposited to bring the troupe back to England, and on the strength of which the victims had signed their engagements." It was also said that she had imposed petty fines and arduous tasks on members of her company until dealt with by the directors. This, said Mr. Powell, was an instance of the "modern" style of journalism, imported, he believed, from America. The fact was that the plaintiff had nothing to do with the matters dealt with in the paragraph, and she had never been in India. She was, however, well known in America and on the Continent, where the "Encore" circulated, and such statements were liable to do her the greatest harm in her profession. The defendants pleaded fair comment, but the matter was untrue, and grossly libellous from beginning to end, and he asked the jury to give his client substantial damages.

THE PLAINTIFF IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

The plaintiff was then called, and said the statements as regarded herself were completely false. She had never been in India with a Mr. Harland or "stranded" any troupe of artists there. The libel, she said, was calculated to do her great harm, and since its publication she had applied for engagements in America but had had no replies.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. F. Williams, the plaintiff said she had no knowledge of Mr. Lee, the editor of "The Encore," and did not think he had ever given her good notices. Counsel then read a number of extracts from the paper referring to herself, which she variously characterised as "No notice at all," "Bad," "Good," and "Pretty good." Mr. Williams then proceeded to read the original statement from "Das Programm," on which the alleged libel was founded. This article, said witness, was not seen by her until after the article in "The Encore." She had not brought an action against "Das Programm." She did not know that Mr. Lee, ascertaining that her name had been used in error by "Das Programm," took steps to stop further publication of the alleged libel on Thursday, and to call in copies that were out. She had not read the apology published in "Das Progromm," but she had seen that in "The Encore," in which they said "We are delighted by the easy explanation of what was a serious charge . . . and it is a cruel thing that she should have been thus misrepresented." She had not contradicted the libel in "The Encore" or any other paper.

Mr. Edgar Lee, ditor and manager of "The Encore," then gave evidence. He said that the plaintiff with whom he had no personal acquaintance, had always been spoken of very highly in his paper. Immediately he was told that there was a mistake in the name in "Das Programm," he took steps to stop the further circulation of his paper containing the notice. He had no intention of injuring Miss Dagmar. In fact, he wanted to prevent the German paper besmirching her name. Mr Lee added that his reason for publishing the notice from "Das Progromm" was to stop the scandal from going on another week.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at £250.

GERMANY'S AFRICAN WAR.

Message to The Reichstag.

A communique from the General Staff sent to the Reichstag says:—

"The pacification of South-West Africa is not yet complete, and the war is in no wise ended.

"If hostilities were declared at an end, at the present juncture, a fresh outbreak of rebellion would have to be expected after a time.

"The Commander-in-Chief in the field is of opinion that the war can actually be brought to a conclusion, but states that one of the most important conditions to attain that end is the continuation of the railway from Kubub to Keetmanshoop, as only by this means can the troops be sufficiently looked after in the field.

"The security given by the railway would also allow of a reduction in the number of troops in the Protectorate."

PRINCE BULOW'S FAIR WORDS.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes an account of a conversation with an Ambassador who has been thoroughly conversant with the trend of Franco-German relations since 1870.

In regard to Prince Bulow's speech, the Ambassador's conclusion was that fair words were not enough to efface the memory of past menaces and old grievances. He expressed surprise that Prince Bulow should have proclaimed that an understanding was only possible on the basis of the Treaty of Frankfort, forgetting that certain advances were made to France with these words of promise: "Alsace—perhaps. Strasburg, no. Lorraine, yes. Metz, we shall see."—

Professor Jebb, before the Colonial Institute, developed a scheme of Imperial union based on some close form of international alliance between the colonies and motherland by means of frequent consultations conferences and ambassadorial relations. The *Morning Post* says this would reduce the tendency to delays and blunders to a minimum, and also confirm the sentiment of racial unity, but if the Empire is destined to remain a reality, some community of material interests must be found to bind the various parts together.

Countess Castellane has been granted a divorce with the custody of the children.

Mr. Haldane has announced that every restriction of a preferential protective character is being removed from the War Office contracts in accordance with the Free Trade policy of Government.

The *Daily Mail* offers a prize of £1,000 to the first aeronaut who flies from London to Manchester in one day.

THE RAND CHINESE.

On Mr. Justice Bucknill's confidential report on the moral condition of the Chinese compounds being discussed in the Commons, Mr. Churchill said the offences were not a matter of open public scandal, and had not been tolerated. Nevertheless they prevailed in most compounds. All suspects would be repatriated wholesale. One thing was certain, Mr Bucknill's report had sealed the fate of Chinese labour, and the Chinese question generally would be left to the Transvaal Legislature to settle. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman declared that the measures taken by Government would suffice to eradicate the evil. The mortality on the Rand, of natives recruited from Central Africa, is reported to be 110 per 1,000, while the mortality of the Chinese is only 18. Mr. Churchill announced that further recruiting in Central Africa would be prohibited.

The Pope has ordered a special prayer for the Church's enemies. He says this is the only course left to him in the present grievous condition of the Church, fought and oppressed as she is being by many of her own children who are now her enemies.

The natives in Natal have commenced an agitation with the object of securing greater freedom and political enfranchisement. They claim the right to buy guns, the right to private meetings, increased power for their chiefs, the substitution of another tax for the obnoxious hut-tax, and, lastly representation in Parliament by whites elected by the chief Indu and educated natives.

Dr. Clifford has accused the Archbishop of Canterbury of acting in collusion with Rome for the purpose of getting a grip on the State. He stated that Nonconformists might have to assert their right of insurrection against tyranny and refuse to pay taxes.

Mr. Will Crooks attacks Mr. John Burns for having placed in the hands of the enemy all Poor Law Guardians who were engaged in the fight against privilege and monopoly. He claims that the system initiated by the Poplar Guardians had spread through the United Kingdom in greater or less degree.

Orders, aggregating nearly £21,500,000 sterling, have been placed for the armour plates of the three new *Dreadnoughts*.

An extraordinary statement is made that in future all communications between the Russian court at Tsarkoe Selo and the German court at Berlin will be conducted by means of wireless telegraphy.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

The following is the latest betting for the Viceroy's Cup and the Trial Plate.

VICEROY'S CUP:—5 to 2 against iLong Tom; 7 to 2 on Fitz Grafton; 6 to 1 on Mallard, Signorina, and Sacristan; from 12 to 1 to 50 to 1 on the others.

The Trial Plate:—4 to 1 on Sacristan; 6 to 1 on contest and Signorina from 7 to 1 to 20 to 1 on the others.

It will be noticed that the price of Fitz Grafton is rapidly shortening as money has come for him from the right quarter. The work he and his stable companion Mallard are doing cannot fail to impress knowledgeable people. Long Tom is also doing creditable work, but the horse is not in the same class with Mr. Apcar's pair and the only thing in favour of Long Tom is that he will be be ridden by Robinson. Sacristan is not likely to be a starter for the Cup, but is to be reserved for the Trials and other sprint events. Saloon who is bound to make a good show in the Trials is in great form yet he is still at Lucknow.

I INTENDED giving you some notes last week for the Viceroy's Cup, but as I had received no training information, I thought it better to await news from headquarters.

Long Tom is reported from all quarters to be going as well as one could wish, and in exercise he has been moving freely in his usual sweeping stride. He does not show this action when starting, but after covering a little of the way it becomes very pronounced. He is being trained by Fergusson, who understands him well, and Mr. Galstaun is no doubt doing the right thing in keeping him under his old trainer. Looking at the prospects of the other candidates, there is no doubt that Long Tom is the pick of the basket, provided of coursethat his legs keep well. It is no secret that there has been something amiss with him, but at present everything favours his doing well, and should he continue so and keep free from all the mishaps and ills that horse-flesh is heir to, I am of opinion that he will win. Of course, the cause of anxiety to backers is—Will his legs stand the training he is going through?

Fritzgrafton appears to have come on wonderfully well for a newly-landed horse; he has made satisfactory progress, and many in Calcutta have backed him, who think that his present form is good enough to win the Cup. In my opinion, he is quite class enough, and several keen sportsmen, to whose opinion I defer, look upon Fitzgrafton as one of the horses whose chances are exceptionally promising; he is in the same stable as Mallard, and what better line could any one wish for in testing his abilities than an outing with Mallard.

Mallard is not to be trifled with: he is a stone better to-day than he ever was, and I hear that he is not only doing any amount of work of late, but that he seems to revel in it. He appears to be in the best condition, and would, in my opinion, if the race were run in a week, be the fittest horse in it. Mallard has always been an honest tryer, and as his owner races purely *honoris causa*, those who watch his preparation and back him each way will have the satisfaction of having a good run for their money. I know Mallard will make a good bid for victory, and if anything is amiss with Log Tom, I shall look for the winner in Mallard or Fitzgrafton.

There is some mystery about Munderah, the Mysore candidate. Reports conflict, as some say that he is dead lame and others say that he is being physiced. In a few days more, however, I shall have some reliable information regarding him.

Favourable news reaches me with regard to The Master, who is doing hard work and seems to enjoy it. His action is free, and, from all I can gather just now, his connections think most highly of him. Strange to say, Long Tom and The Master are by the same sire—Projectile.

Signorina, the "great little mare" as she has been described, is looked upon as a dangerous factor in the race, her triumphs in the Cooch Behar Cup, Great Western Handicap, and Western India Stakes most strenuously supporting this view. Some people maintain that the Cup distance is a trifle too much for her, but I differ and think that the further she goes the better she will stay. Her beating in Poona by Gun Metal should not be taken into consideration.

Lamrock's connections are a bit too ambitious Surely his win in Poona could not justify his entry?

Cherson may be well enough for distances shorter than the Cup course, but I do not fancy him.

Footprint—one of Marco's Colts—is spoken of as an outsider. I know nothing about his capabilities, and would not place too much reliance on his Colombo win. He is well bred and half-brother to Sansovino—the Lincoln Handicap Winner, and as such, might justify his entry; but I do not like his appearance. I saw him in Bombay sometime ago and he did not strike me as a Cup horse.

Paddy's Darling and Amplify stand a better chance for the Trials, but I do not think that at their best they will ever show Cup form.

Saloon, the country bred, will carry the smallest weight—7st. 3lbs. I think—and with this feather weight, there is a chance for him. There are many in this race that will not give him two stones and a beating. I have seen this horse do some smart performances over sprint events, and I am sure that his astute trainer has not overlooked for the sole reason of swelling the entries. That he must have a chance with that light weight cannot be denied, but whether he will stay the distance or shoot his bolt remains to be seen. I must await further information as to his movements.

Resaule is by Gallinule—the same sire as the redoubtable Pretty Polly. His performances in England are worthy of attention. His five victories and five seconds are commendable. He is doing well and has pleased the eyes of his critics. And as there is time for the Cup, he will be coming on in great style. He was landed in sound condition and is sufficiently forward at present to have a host of admirers.

I shall follow this up with further notes next week.

"TRUE BLUE."

P.S.—I have just received information that Mallard and Fitzgrafton are being backed heavily for the Cup in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA RACE NOTES.

Course Presents an Animated Scene.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

The Race course of a morning presents a very animated scene. All the stables engaged are now present, except Mr. J. D. Scott's and his last string arrives from Lucknow about the 7th of December.

All his many friends will be pleased to learn that Mr. Boteler, the late Handicapper has arrived here as a cold-weather visitor, and has been prevailed upon by the Calcutta Stewards to officiate at the Scales. He is looking very well.

Of all the candidates for the Viceroy's Cup Mr. Apcar's horses and Long Tom are doing the best work.

The trials for the Metropolitan and other sprint events will perhaps see Sacristan, Saloon, and Blitzen shoving out in the front of anything else.

Mr. Hutchinson, the Secretary, I am sorry to say, is still unwell and has been ordered on a short sea trip. His duties will meanwhile be carried on by Colonel Mayne, the Official Handicapper. Mr. Kindersley, the Joint Handicapper is also present.

BANGALORE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Further Results.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 30.

The following are the most recent results in the Bangalore Military Tournament which concludes this afternoon. There was a big attendance yesterday afternoon, the evening concluding with several displays by the Royal Horse Artillery and the 14th Hussars, a musical ride and trick riding by the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, tent-pegging by sections of the British Troops, G. Battery, R. H. A. the 76th Battery R. F. A. and the 81st Battery, R. F. A.

TENT-PEGGING WITH SWORDS BY BRITISH OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Walker of the 30th Lancers; Lieutenan Gwyer of the Carabiniers and Major Tickell of the 14th Hussars.

GYMNASTICS FOR NON-INSTRUCTOR-BRITISH TROOPS.

Pte. Dovey of the Essex; Pte. Rumsby of the Essex, and Lance Corpl. Hook of the Essex.

INDIVIDUAL TENT-PEGGING—British Troops.

Sergeant Kitchen of the 81st Battery, R. F. A.; Driver Dawes of the 76th Battery, R. F. A. and Sergt.-Major Student of the Carabineers.

HEADS AND POSTS—British Troops.

Sergt.-Major Student of the Carabineers; Corporal Greenfield of the 76th Battery, R. F. A. and Sergeant Wright of the 14th Hussars.

SWORD *versus* SWORD FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Walker of the 30th Lancers and Major Barnard of the 30th Lancers.

Also competed:—Lieutenant Gwyer of the Carabiniers and Lieutenant Morris of the 30th Lancers.

BAYONET *versus* BAYONET FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

Corporal Walker of the Essex Regement and Private Hayes of the Essex Regement, Nine competed.

The best man at arms among Native Officers was Ressaldar Murad Beg of the Mysore Imperial Lancers.

The best man at arms among the British Troops—mounted, was Sergeant Major Carnegie of the 14th Hussars who beat last year's champion Sergt Studdert of the Carabineers by 2 points.

The best man in the British Troops—dismounted was Corporal Walker of the Essex Regiment.

The best man in the Native Troops—mounted, was Duffadar Natha Singh of the 30th Lancers who had an easy win by 18 points well ahead.

The next best man—dismounted, was Havildar Rangasamy Naiker of the 77th Moplahs who was for the sixth time the winner of this medal.

The best man among British Officers will be decided this evening

Among the teams it is probable that Major Barnard will succeed.

MADRAS MOTOR TRIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 30.

For the Reliability Trials to be held next month, under the auspices of the South Indian Motor Union, between Madras, Kolar, and Bangalore nine motor cars and six motor bicycles have been entered. The entries have been extended till the 7th proximo.

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

The Minister's Cup Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 28.

The second game in this Annual Cricket Cup Tournament was commenced on the Secunderabad Gymkhana Ground on Monday, and continued on Tuesday, and concluded to-day, between the Secunderabad Gymkhana Futteh Maidan Gymkhana. The latter team won the toss and went to the wickets first, where they did not remain very long owing to the excellent bowling of Major Smythe who dropped 6 wickets for a total of 14 runs, Lieutenant Sargent taking the remainer for 28 runs. The whole team were put out for 73 runs, The Secunderabad Gymkhana, with one batter short, made 181 runs in their first innings. On Tuesday it was very noticeable that the Secunderabad Gymkhana team had fallen off for by their manner of bowling and fielding, they allowed their opponents to run up a score of 375 in their second innings, this placing to their credit 267 runs. To-day the Secunderabad Team played their second second innings, and care was taken to play steadily, and though they did not win the game yet they succeeded in getting into the same street with the Futteh Maidan team, by making a total of 210 runs, thus losing the game by 57 runs.

The following are the scores and analyses:—

FUTTEH MAIDAN GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
All Ujan, run out, b Smythe	15	c Yates, b Smythe	15
Mahomed Ali, b Smythe	1	b Sargent	1
Mahomed Beg, b Smythe	11	b Smythe	34
Kurshed Beg, b Smythe	12	l-b-w, b Sargent	0
Ahmed Ali, b Smythe	0	b Mockler	0
Oates, c Greenwood, b Sargent	6	b Sargent	15
Marrett, c Davidson, b Smythe	5	l-b-w, b Smythe	14
Wahid, b Smythe	3	b Sargent	94
Sirai Ali, b Sargent	2	run out	3
Syed Hasan, not out	5	c Mockler, b Plumer	14
Griffin, b Sargent	1	not out	35
Extras	11	Extras	33
Total	73	Total	275

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	R.	W.	O.	M.	No Balls.
Smythe	14	6	13	4	0
Yates	20	0	3	0	0
Sargent	2	4	9	1	0

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

2nd Innings.

	R.	W.	O.	M.	No Balls.
Smythe	71	3	17	3	0
Manson	52	0	7	3	0
Sargent	104	4	22	3	1
Yates	42	0	9	1	0
Davidson	14	0	3	0	0
Mockler	21	1	5	0	1
Plumer	38	1	2	0	0

SECUNDERABAD GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Plumer, c Oates, b Wahid	16	c Kurshed Beg, b Wahid	0
Yates, b Marrett	88	b Mahomed Ali	0
Macnicol, c Marrett, b Ahmed Ali	24	b Mahomed Beg	57
Manson, b Ahmed Ali	21	b Mahomed Beg	38
Capt. Greenwood, c Wahid, b Ahmed Ali	3	c Syed Hasan, b Wahid	39
Major Smythe, c Wahid, b Mahomed Beg	1	l-b-w, Wahid	4
Mockler, b Ahmed Ali	11	b Mockler	18
Stevenson, b Ahmed Ali	6	Mahomed Beg	3
Blenkinsop, c Ahmed Ali	3	not out	6
Capt. Davidson, did not bat	0	b Ahmed Ali	12
Sargent not out	0	run out	29
Extras	8	Extras	15
Total	181	Total	210

BOWLING NALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	R.	W.	O.	M.	No Balls.
Wahid	54	2	14	2	0
Marrett	5	2	2	2	0
Ahmed Ali	42	6	10	3	0
Mahomed Beg	27	1	11	1	0

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

2nd Innings.

	R.	W.	O.	M.	No Balls.
Wahid	80	5	26	3	0
Mahomed Beg	43	2	8	3	1
Ahmed Ali	53	1	12	0	0
Marrett	12	1	3	0	0

ACH CLUB RACES.

A Class Handicap Race—Sails at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M	S	Entered by
Sapphire	12	30	Capt Mutru, R E and R H H Hopkins
Eileen	Scr		Mr N N Wadia
Turquoise	15	0	Mr P J Preston
Melody	17	30	Mr J B K Macbeth

Course No 7 Reversed—Distance 10·6 miles Cee Vessel—N K Buoy started—Sunk Rock Port, S K Buoy Port and back to committee Vessel.—Time limit—6-15 p.m.

B Class Handicap Race—Sails at 2-45 p.m., to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M	S	Entered by
Erin	Scr		Mr R H Ireland
Pixie	Scr		Mr J Spinwall
Sayenara	9	30	Capt Eriksen

Course No 5 Distance 7·6 miles Cee Vessel N K Buoy Starboard—Sunk, Rock Starboard and back to committee Vessel Time limit—6-15. m.p.

Tomtic class and small Boat Handicap Race—Sails at 4 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M	S	Entered by
Meg	2	0	Mr C H Byrne
Tomtic	Scr		Mr J C Brooks
Lapwing	4	30	Capt R St J Gillespie, R E
Chitha	5	30	Mr J J Welch
Naad	5	30	Officers, R E
Millpet	7	30	Officers, R A
Corelle	10	0	Comdt J N Wilson, R I M S

Course No 16—Distance 6·3 miles Cee Vessel—N K Buoy Port—Tucker Beacon Port. N K Buoy Starboard and back to Committee Vessel. Time limit 6-15 p.m.

D Class Service Boats and non Racing Yachts—sails at 3-15 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M	S	Entered by
Swift	28	0	Mr O C S M Dolphous
Swah	31	0	do
Daviota	33	30	do
Ramzo	Scr		Capt W F Pote

Course No 15—Distance 4·6 miles Cee Vessel—R C B W N W Butcher Island Port Back to Cee Vessel.—Time limit—6-15 p.m.

A JOLLY SPREAD

of good things at tea time can only be made at home with the aid of that quick and sure raising powder

'Paisley Flour'

made by

BROWN & POLSON

Recipes are in every tin. The directions are very clear and easy to follow.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(CONTINUED)

THE NAWANAGAR SUCCESSION CASE.

Times devotes its Indian affairs article to Ranjitsinhji's claim to the Gadi of the Nawanagar State which shocking as it may seem Mr. Surrendra Nath Banerjee excites public attention here much more than his fulminations against the partition of Bengal. In to-day's *Times* I see a letter from a firm of solicitors, Messrs. Holman, Birdwood and Company taking exception to some of the statements on the above mentioned article and raising the point whether the disinheritance of Kumar Shri Kalubka assuming it was legal, could by custom or law attach to his son. The writers say that their client who is now on the high seas, has consistently refrained from inspiring any press comments or from giving out his petition to the Press, preferring to trust to a full and impartial consideration of his case by the Government of India."

OLLA PODRIDA.

From the Court Circular of November 10th as published in the *Times* of Monday:—

"The Coutess of Antrim has arrived as Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty the Queen.

The following have also arrived:— . . . . Sir George Farrad [? Farrar] and the Rev. Bertram Pollock D. D., Head Master [? Master] of Willington College."

Your readers may wonder why the *Times* people did not correct the above obvious blunders of the Court Newsman and refrain from calling attention to them. In similar circumstances in Queen Victoria's time they did the necessary editing of these announcement until one fine day they received an intimation that Her Majesty wished them to appear exactly as they were written. At any rate that was the rumour in Fleet strict and I believe it had a sounder foundation than some reports circulated on that quarter.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have as was generally anticipated decided in favour of Mr. Bomanjee Cowasjee who appeared against the extreme measure taken by the Chief Court of Lower Burma in prohibiting to continue his profession as an advocate owing to alleged circumstances arising out of the celebrated abduction case. The decision was announced a few days ago by Sir Andrew Scoble but the written judgment has not yet appeared. When it dog appear I venture to them it will not be pleasant reading for Sir Harvey Adamson, Mrs Justice C. E. Fox and Mr. Justice W. Bigge. From what I hear further litigation will follow Mr. Bomanjee Cowasjee having a big claim for damages.

THE FULLER PAPERS.

English Press Opinions.

The following opinions were expressed by the London Press after the publication of the papers relating to the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller:—

The *Times* (Nov. 14) says:—It would clearly have been undesirable, both on personal and on public grounds, that Sir Bampfylde Fuller should remain in office in the face of this decision. His authority, as he himself was the first to perceive, would have been seriously impaired in the eyes of the population over whom he was set; and with his authority his opportunities of usefulness would have gone. He makes it clear that he did not resign from any feelings of resentment or wounded pride, but from the same sense of public duty which had inspired his distinguished career. It is unfortunate that he does not appear to have consulted the Government of India before he applied to the University for the punishment of the offenders, and that, after the Government of India had expressed their dissent from the step which he had taken, he did not seek an interview with Lord Minto for the purpose of submitting by word of month to the consideration of the Viceroy the full grounds on which he conceived this step to be necessary. His omission to inform the Government of the course which he proposed to adopt, or to ask for an opportunity of justifying it in person before it had been definitively overruled, seems to indicate a want of co-ordination between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Government, which in conceivable conditions might lead to misunderstanding even more serious in their results than those that have cost India the services of a very able and devoted member of the administration."

The *Daily Telegraph* (Nov. 14):—"There is hardly a British official in India who does not feel that his own authority has been weakened by this lamentable want of backbone on the part of the Indian Government, this typically Radical surrender of a strong official to presistent and seditious clamour."

The *Daily Chronicle* (Nov. 14) :—"It is impossible not to sympathise with Sir J. B. Fuller, and as a rule the man on the spot should be supported. But this is a case in which the opinion of the men on the spot was divided, and people at home may well acquiesce in the judgment of the Viceroy and Government of India. After quoting from the correspondence the *Chronicle* adds:—"An administrator who is ready like Sir J Bampfylde to Fuller, to resign rather than carry out a policy which he believes to be ill-advised and who in the hour of misfortune shows so admirable a temper ought not long to be left without a sphere of service to the States."

The *Tribune* says:—The final breach between Sir J. B. Fuller and the Viceroy is the only one of these incidents with which this paper deals. He wished to disaffiliate two schools or colleges associated with the Calcutta University, on the ground that the masters had encouraged the boys to help in enforcing the nationalist boycott of English goods, and that the boys had taken a share in some street scenes, of which the gravest incident seems to have been a mild sort of assault upon an Englishbank-manager, whose hat fell to the ground and has not yet been recovered." Some action was, of course, necessary, but a police prosecution of the offending lads ought to have sufficed. To cut the whole college off from its privileges as branch of the University was, as Sir J. B. Fuller himself admits, "a severe measure," and, apart from its injustice as a blow aimed at the whole community, it would undoubtedly have led to a grave conflict with the Senate of the University. Sir J. B. Fuller was no doubt, consistent; he is a partisan of partition, which he doubtless regards as a means of breaking the political influence of the restless, critical, and relatively enlightened Bengalis. But Mr. Morley, who censured the partition, could not be expected to approve the coercion by which it is being maintained. Whether it can be maintained without coercion, and whether it ought to be maintained against a popular feeling so strong and persistent, are larger questions.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* under the heading, the suppression of sedition, says:—No one, clearly can read the official account of the behaviour of the native students, and the masters who abetted them, at Sirajganj, without perceiving that it was of a nature to call for severe measures of repression and punishment by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province. The Government of India describe their behaviour as "scandalous in the extreme," and they "fully recognise the grave dangers arising from the rebellious spirit which has manifested itself of late in many schools in Bengal." The two schools in question were, in fact, hotbeds of filth, sedition, and self. Bampfylde Fuller, after ample warning, felt compelled to recommend to the Government of India that the schools should be "disaffiliated" from the University of Calcutta. The Government, however, while fully admitting the justice of the proposal, considered that it would be politically inexpedient, and requested the Lieutenant-Governor to withdraw it; Sir Bampfylde Fuller refused to do so, and did the only thing that any self-respecting man possible could do in the circumstances—by tendering his resignation.

The *Westminster Gazette* says:—The correspondence regarding the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, which is now published, is hot enough although the Government of India and the former Lieutenant-Governor, although it makes perfectly clear the necessity of the resignation of the latter, in J. B. Fuller came to the conclusion that the action of certain students and masters at two colleges at Sirajganj was seditious and lawless, and had determined that the institutions should be disaffiliated from the University of Calcutta. He announced this decision on leaving without consulting whether, during the central Government of India, be intended to do, and Lord Minto felt it necessary to over-rule his action. In doing so she indicated and his Council in no way minimise the very serious nature of the demonstrations in which students had engaged, chiefly upon Sir J. B. Fuller's conclusion in the extreme," and they fully recognise the grave dangers arising from the rebellious spirit which has manifested itself of late in many schools in Bengal." What Sir J. B. Fuller did not recognise was that the mode of punishment he adopted might lead to an amount of public discussion and bitter controversy between races, that it was desirable to avoid at a moment of high political feeling. The decision to over-ride Sir J. B. Fuller has, at the worst, been justified by an almost complete dying-out of agitation. At the same time Sir J. B.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The Bombay mails of 17th instant arrived at Bombay yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	86 7/8	=	+ 1/4
2 per cent. Reduc	86	=	+ 1/4
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1/8	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. India Registered			
Rupee Paper	64 1/8	=	"

SILVER—

Spot in London	32 2/8	=	+ 1/4
2 months' bonus	32 7/16	=	+ 3/16
Spot in New York		=	

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·26	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·61 1/2	=	"
New York Demand		=	"

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	6	pr. ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 3/4	=	"
4 months' sight Bank Bills	5	=	"
5 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/8	=	—1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6	=	—1/4

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	5 1/4	=	+ 3/8
7 day marked loans	5 3/8	=	+ 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £378,000 for S. America.

Extra Council Bills allotments, Bills, on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1/8d.

SUGARS—

German granulated double bags c.f. India 11-6 3/4 Nov.-Dec. sellers steady.

WHEAT—Steady

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gunseed 48 1/4—1/4 A-M. sellers quiet.

Brown 43 1/2 — 1/2 A.-M. sellers quiet.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 45 3/4 Nov.-Dec. sellers quiet.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
Bank Indian	quiet
Manchester	firm
Total Sales	8,000
Spot	6 13-16
Egyptian F G F Brown	9 9/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	33,000
Futures closed	steady

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·99	5·83	5·84
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May.
5·86	5·86	5·88
plus 5	plus 10	plus 10
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·92	5·91	5·92
plus 10	plus 10	plus 10

New York markets are closed.

Liverpool markets will be closed to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	5 28/32d
F. G. Broach	5 29/32d
Good Broach	5 15/32d
Fine Bhowanagger	5
F. G. Bhowanagger	4 28/32d
Good Bhowanagger	4 24/32d
Fine Oomras	5
F. G. Oomras	4 28/32d
Good Oomras	4 24/32d
Good M. G. Oomras	4 24/32d
Fine M. G. Oomras	
Fine Bilaties	4 30/32d
Good Bilaties	4 12/32d
Fine Bengals	4 6/32
F. G. Bengals	4 2/32d
Good Bengals	3 30/32d
Fine M. G. Bhowanagger	5
Good Khandeish	4 18/32d
F. G. Khandeish	4 23/32d

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th November.

Cotton	2,509	bales.
Wheat	12,666	cwts.
Linseed	3,079	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	12	do
Gingellyseed	10,342	do
Poppyseed	21	do
Groundnuts	460	do
Castorseed	1,758	do
Rice	4,278	do
Myrabollams	874	do
Cottonseed	15,519	do
Mowrasced	97	do
Gram	2,531	do
Jeowar	1,419	do
Maize	55	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 11,09,760.

Gold coin Rs. 15,000.

Rs. s. s. "Oriental" from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

During the week there has been no rainfall throughout the growing districts, and the long spell of fine weather is causing some anxiety for the rabi crops on the unirrigated lands. The cold weather conditions have set in, but the dew-fall is insufficient, and with the exception of cotton, which is flourishing, the rabi crop reports are not quite so satisfactory as formerly. The absence of one last light rainfall, after the excellent monsoon, has been complained about everywhere.

Another rise of 1 per cent. was made in the official rates of the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal to 8 per cent. per annum. Such a rate is quite abnormal at this time of the year and compared with the past two years it shows a rise of 3 per cent. It is entirely due to the large industrial demand added to the high rates now current for jute, and other articles of produce, causing an unusually easy enquiry for money. It has been anticipated for some weeks past and the only question to be considered is, for what period the demand is likely to last, and whether the present abnormal rates will continue on the same scale and ratio for the next three months.

The supply of Council Bills has been increased according to the demand from trade, and the customary allotments of one crore and over are again available. This, coupled with the supplies of gold coming to hand from Australia, should tend to keep the market amply supplied with funds.

The Rupee Paper market declined about one per cent. during the week for to-day's settlement, but at time of writing the excitement is allayed. Budlees were made with a difference of nine to ten annas between this and the forward settlement of 7th January. Sterling exchange has firmed up, and the demand for Bank paper remains on a very small scale, as goods are not moving off.

COTTON.

A firm market was ruling at home throughout the week and a further advance in Americans has taken place. This is doubtless due to the large trade demand for the higher grades which are scarce this season, notwithstanding the big estimates of the crop still forthcoming. The large movements of the crop are maintained and supplies are increasing. The rise to over 6d. a lb. in Liverpool has caused a decided falling off in the daily spot sales in that market. It is quite possible, however, that the present rates are near the top, and that the pendulum will shortly be made to swing in the opposite direction by the careful manipulators on the other side.

The following are the daily closing quotations for spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last mail report :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
November	23rd..5·99	11·10
"	24th..6·09	11·20
"	26th..6·08	11·40
"	27th..6·21	11·40
"	28th..6·13	11·40
"	29th..6·19	closed.

In New Orleans the price for Spot has advanced from 10 5/8 to 11 3/16 during the week.

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures : Liverpool, December-January ; and New York, December :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
November	23rd..5·81	10·13
"	24th..5·70	10·19
"	26th..5·76	10·26
"	27th..5·81	10·28
"	28th..5·78	10·31
"	29th..5·86	closed

In Bombay prices have advanced following the home markets, but this has not added appreciably to the volume of business passing. There has been a fairly steady enquiry for spot arrivals of new crops which have commanded full prices, for shipment ; but that is now slackened off as November shipments are all arranged for. The demand from the Mills is quite on a small scale and is generally limited to the low priced cotton of last season which can still be had of very fair selection.

Receipts are increasing rapidly, and in the present condition of the money market, coupled with the fact that previous contracts for December delivery are very limited, there is every possibility of a lower range of values being current shortly for ready cotton.

We are not quite in accordance with the very large crop estimates lately put forward. In most early districts the crop has matured favourably and has been harvested. But this does not apply to every district, and some complaints are coming to hand that the full crops anticipated in the monsoon months, have not been realised. The want of October rain has also slightly reduced estimates in some districts.

For the late sowings such as Broach and Dholleras, the plants are now at a critical time to pass through and all estimates may be quite upset by unseasonable weather.

Receipt of Cotton into Bombay.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	12,097	80,304	22,704
Central India	109	2,488	478
Barsee and Nuggur	3,148	8,402	5,729
Berars	11,546	80,472	28,006
Central Provinces	3,988	9,835	14,988
Total Comras	30,088	78,350	69,998
Dholleras	1,600	8,740	2,502
Broach	102	1,572	78
Ompta and Dharwar	773	2,536	3,653
Westerns	411	4,039	996
Bengals, N.-W.-P.	25,736	86,962	1,05,387
Bengals, Rajpootana	374	1607	998
Sind	109	1,911	3,248
Persian	90	206	633
American	914	2,8[illegible]	3310
Egyptian	Nil.	"	47
Other Sorts	80	"	4
Totals	60,341	201,121	188,971

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	60,341
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 22nd Nov.	201,120
Shipments for the week to Europe	2,340
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports	24,413
Total	26,753
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 22nd Nov.	
Europe	100,649
Japan	49,126
China	1,100
Coast Ports	11,856
Total	161,330
Afloat in harbour for Europe	13,390
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	942

The Liverpool market is closed to-day.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	190	180	25 Jan.
Bengal, (M.-G.) (Ry terms)	194	183	Nov.
Bengal M-G	193	186	25 Jan.
Comrawattee (descriptions) M.-G.	213	207	do
Khandeish (M.-G)	205	199	Nov.
Do (M-G)	203	197	25 Jan.
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G)	214	208	do
Karsinja do (M-G)			
Akola do (M-G)			
Yeotmal (M. G.)	237	221	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	224	218	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	229	226	do
Hoosh (M.G.)	260	245	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G	205	199	25 Jan.
S. Punjab M G	194	186	Nov.
Do	198	186	25 Jan.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—This market has declined on account of a falling off in the home demand and also to the approach of the December Sutta settlement. Holders of stock are offering and sell ready to exporters on more reasonable terms in order to cover their Sutta sales. We quote :

Ready	Rs. 7-8-0 B. T.
December	Rs. 8-1-0 R. T.
May	Rs. 7-11-0 B. T.

RAPESEED.—Old crops are practically exhausted and there is nothing doing. For April-May rates are easier as crops are developing well and dealers are tempted to make further sales. We quote. :

Ready Cawnpore Brown	Rs. 9-5-0
April-May Delhi Brown	" 7-9-9

POPPYSEED.—Market is steady at Rs. 9-1.4 ready B. T. and Rs. 8-10-6 April-May.

GINGEALTSEED.—Free arrivals have checked the advance and prices are fully Rs. 2 per candy lower than last week. Dealers have covered very largely and the short interest is getting reduced. Prices are expected to decline further. We quote :—

White Howree	Rs. 49 to 50
85 per cent. Bold White	Rs. 47
75 " " "	Rs. 46
50 " " "	Rs. 45
Black Delhi Beawar	Rs. 43 1/2
Black Kutnee	Rs. 41

CASTORSEED.—Market is easier at Rs. 44 Madras, ready and Rs. 35. April-May.

COTTONSEED.—Large arrivals have checked the advance. A fair business is put through at about the following rates :—

Ready	Rs. 21 1/2
December-January	" 20
January-February	" 19 3/4
February-March	" 19 1/2

GROUND NUTS. Steady at Rs. 40.

MOWRASSED.—No stock. Nominal rate Rs. 7-3

WHEAT.—White Delhi Rs. 4-10-9. Calcutta speculators keeping up rates in the up-country markets.

Week's arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Wheat	90,167 cwts.
Linseed	39,211 "
Rape Rai and Mustard	672 "
Gingellyseed	107,386 "
Poppyseed	1,775 "
Groundnuts	1,985 "
Castorseed	12,614 "
Rice	21,072 "
Myrabollams	12,587 "
Cottonseed	109,186 "
Mowrasced	2,843 "
Gram	13,216 "
Jeowar	12,952 "
Maize	307 "

FREIGHTS.

The freight market is firm this week and owners are holding off for higher rates for their steamers. The fixture reported is the Steamer "Swaldale' at 14s. 6d. 1p.p. December loading. Bookings are reported for December shipment as follows :

Havre	14s 9d to 15s
Hull	15s 6d.
Dunkirk	15s.
Liverpool	14s to 14s 6d.
Antwerp	14s 6d.
Marseilles	14s to 14s 6d.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs.	11,30,974 Increase
Other Deposits	"	49,17,091 Decrease
Sundries	"	48,627 Increase
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	Rs.	6,93,882 Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	"	unchanged
Credits on Securities	"	1,24,023 Decrease
Loans do.	"	16,67,931 do
Bills discounted & purchased	"	4,86,023 Increase
Balances with other Banks	"	1,96,080 do
Sundries	"	1,093 do
Bullion	"	1,58,024 do
Cash	"	21,85,716 Decrease

These figures show an increase in the Trade demand of about 40 lakhs.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 19th Oct.	5	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th Nov.	8	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th Nov.	8	do.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance was 23 lakhs lower and that of the Bank of Madras 171/2 lakhs up. Money is in strong demand locally and short fixed deposits are in demand at 6 per cent per annum.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was seventy-seven lakhs including 16·60 lakhs of telegraphic transfer extras at 1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32. At the weekly bidding on Wednesday one crore was put up for tender of which Rs. 32·90 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 67·10 lakhs in transfers at 1s. 4 1-8d., tenderers at these rates reserving 22 per cent. For next week the amount advertised for allotment is increased by twenty lakhs to One Crore and twenty lakhs.

An extra allotment of 23 lakhs in transfers is advised at 1s. 4 5-32d.

The mail of the 16th November brings £350,000 silver and £110,000 gold to Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	16,60,000
Bombay	"	7,40,000
Madras	"	5,70,000
Total	Rs.	29,70,000

The mail of the 23rd November brings £120,000 silver, and £90,000 gold to Bombay, £120,000 silver and £20.000 gold to Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	23,50,000
Bombay	"	5,80,000
Madras	"	7,20,000
Total	Rs.	36,50,000

The mail of the 30th November brings £120,000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	21,40,000
Bombay	"	11,50,000
Madras	"	10,000
Total	Rs.	33,00,000

EXCHANGE has ruled very firm throughout the week, but as far as Bombay is concerned, it has not been supported by export bills. Produce on this side is too dear, money is appreciably tighter and higher in value and altogether merchants are not making much progress ; imports too are far from brisk and the improvement that was deemed certain to come is still absent. The Calcutta things have been far more lively. The value of jute of all kinds exported from 1st April to 31st October is eighteen hundred lacs of rupees and this will certainly be increased to over twenty crores of rupees by to-day. This is one article of export only and before it the value of Bombay's export of cotton based on previous figures is small. To make a fair comparisou yarn must be added to cotton, but the condition at present of the Far East does not warrant heavy shipment in that direction for some time to come. Coming to actual figures 3 months bills have advanced to

1/4, 15/62 Nov.-Dec.
7/16 Jan.-Feb.
13/32 Marh.

Bank Paper has found in the upward movement and demand for November to July has been freely given at 1/4 5-32 Bank wire at 1/4 1-8 is little ill obtainable for January, February and was current for November, December also. In Calcutta forward till rates are lower than ready and run from 1/4 1-2 to 1/4 3-8 for 3 months' tills.

EXCHANGE.—Tone Quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 3/32d.
Bank Demand	5/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 6 do do.	15/8d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A	172 1/4
Marcks 3 do. do.	140 3/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	165
Shanghai 30 do. do.	225
Japan 30 do. do.	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There was considerable excitement over to-day's settlement owing to the difficulty experienced in financing the heavy surplus carried forward for some months past. The margin for budlee increased to 9 to 10 annas, shewing some 9 per cent per annum, interest to holders of stock, until the next settlement, and even at this high rate money was not forthcoming freely. The quotation for spot declined to below Rs. 95. At the close we quote as follows :

We understand there are some defaulters over the settlement.

2½ per cent. cash	Rs. 95-3
1st settlement 30th November	" 95-2
2nd settlement 7th January	" 93-11
3 per cent cash	" 84-0

		Repayable.	Rates.
4 per cent	Bombay Port Trust	1922	103 0
4 per cent	" "	1930	103 0
4 per cent	" "	1932	103 0
4 per cent	" "	1943	103 0
4 per cent	Bombay Municipal	1934	103 8
3 per cent	"	1948	103 8
3 per cent	" Tanna	119	0
3 per cent	" Sanitary	117	0
4 per cent	Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	103 8
4 per cent	"	1964-65	103 8

BULLION.

Silver has fluctuated considerably since our last report, both locally and at Home. At the close London advices are steady and in Bombay the tone is quiet. The surplus after the settlement is expected to be about 4,000 bars. The up-country demand is still limited to about 30 bars daily :

English Bar Gold	Rs.	a.	p.
Australian Bar Gold	23	15	0
Bombay do	23	15	3
English Shield Sovereigns	74	0	0
Do. Dragons	15	1	6
Silver ex-duty Ready	15	0	0
Do. 1st settlement	81	2	0
Do. 2nd do	81	2	0
	81	12	0

PIECE GOODS.

The market has been quiet during the week with prices steady and generally unchanged. Clearances have however, been on a fair scale. There is very little forward business passing owing to the high rates asked by manufacturers.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly sales
Shanghai	110,000	47,000	7,000
Hongkong	100,000	50,000	1,200
	210,000	95,000	8,200
	305,000 bales		

The local market is very dull.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL.—Market quiet but steady. No forward business reported as locally demand is very slack.

IRON AND STEEL.—Market firm but nothing doing with offices owing to disparity of prices between here and Home.

SPELTER.—Market overstocked and no change in price.

QUICKSILVER.—Quiet with a moderate demand.

COALS.

Market quiet. Re-sales of Jardine Navigation reported at Rs. 12-12.

SHARES.

The market is dull and mill shares have declined in prices. Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,400 and Bank of India, Limited, shares are quiet at Rs. 2 discount per shares. In mill companies Alliance Cotton are weak at Rs. 250. Bombay Cotton at Rs. 710. Central Indias have declined to Rs. 1,890. Centuries to Rs. 1,900. Colaba Land and Mill shares to Rs. 940. Currimbhais to Rs. 1,200, Crescents to Rs. 110. Davids to Rs. 370. A good number of Empress Mill shares have been reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 485. Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 172 1/2. Kohinoors are quiet at Rs. 670. Manockji Petits have dropped to Rs. 3,165 gradually. Morarjis are unchanged and quiet at Rs. 2,700. Sholapurs at 3,700. Standards have declined to Rs. 1,200. Swadeshis to 1,450. In Press companies Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 557 1/2. New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 525, Indian Cotton at Rs. 132 1/2 Volkarts at 1,045.

In miscellaneous list Bedham Piles are weak at Rs. 136. Bombay Flours are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 80). Treachers at Rs. 505, Kemps at Rs 200, Port Cunnings at Rs. 410. The rest are dull and drooping.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 30.

The Monsoon rainfall continued generally in the Coromandel Coast and a heavy fall occurred in the Andaman Islands and in the northwest of India under the influence of depression. A further fall of pressure occurred and the skies are heavily clouded in the North-West Frontier.

In Burma cloud thickened and the skies are nearly overcast and in Upper Burma humidity varied irregularly and the temperature is normal.

In the northeast of India and Orissa the skies have become clear and humidity has slightly decreased while the temperature is still normal.

In the United Provinces, in Central India and in the Central Provinces no cloud is reported and the air is damper; in the United Provinces humidity is steady while elsewhere the temperature has changed irregularly but is still normal.

In the northwest of India the skies are overcast in some stations and in the extreme north humidity has risen generally and the temperature has risen and generally averages 7 degree in excess in the north of the Punjab, Frontier Province, Sind and Balushistan. In the Peninsula cloud has decreased in the southeast while elsewhere the skies are clear and humidity has risen except in the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts who the temperature has risen in Bombay and is normal or in excess everywhere except in the southeast, where there is a slight defect.

He following falls of rain occurred :—Madras 1 inch ; Negapatam and Pamban ¼ an inch.

Light rainfall is likely to continue in the Coromodel Coast, and precipitation may occur on the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, 30th NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular with he exception of a brisk fall at Jacobabad.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 5° to 9° in excess of normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Jaipur and Bhuj and 5° to 7° in defect at Masulipatam and Trichinopoly, and the minimum 5° to 12° in excess in Sind and at Lahore, Sirsa. Jhansi, Ajmer and Calicut, and 5° to 6° in defect at Nagpur and Poona. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 45° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Mysore, Ceylon and the Madras Presidency and at Cochin.

Rain.—Only four stations report rain, the heaviest fall being 1·01" at Madras.

Weather continues fine but pressure is slightly below normal in Sind.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE French Academy hopes to complete the letter "C" of the eighth edition of its dictionary by the end of next year. The edition was begun in 1877, so that at this rate the entire work will be finished in 260 years.

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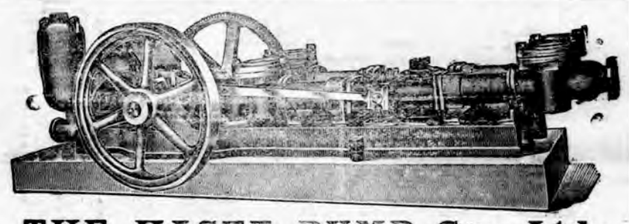

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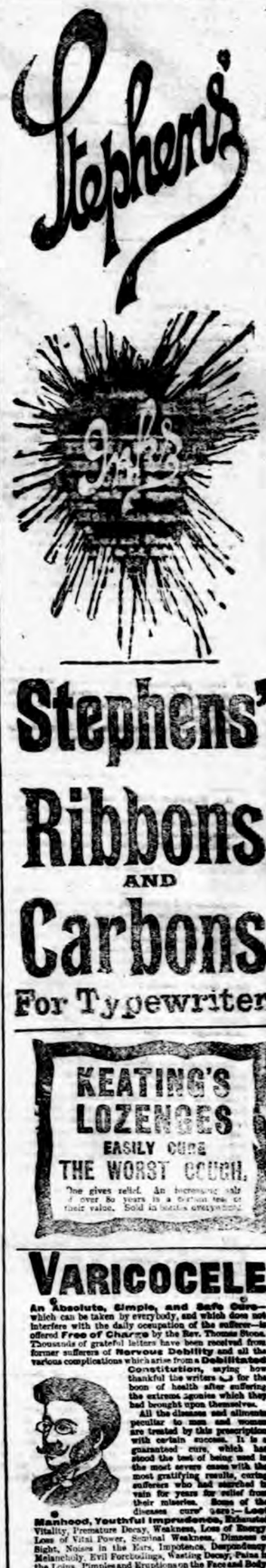

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All the diseases and ailments peculiar to men and women are treated by this prescription with certain success. It is a guaranteed cure, which has stood the test of being used in the most severe cases with the most gratifying results, curing sufferers who had searched in vain for years for relief from their miseries. Some of the diseases cured are:—Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Weakness, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Diseases of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Impotency, Despondency, Melancholy, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Dread, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Foul Breath, Brain Pain, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c., &c. Write to-day and receive the same benefits which have been bestowed upon so many thousands of sufferers, and for which they Bless the Day best friend. So that sufferers may test the excellence of this great medicine, I will send a

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for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

INDIGESTION CURED.

[INDIGESTION REALLY MEANS "JADED STOMACH."]

When your arm gets tired with nursing baby, carrying a bag, holding a bucket, you "change hands." If you didn't, your arm would become useless. Indigestion means jaded stomach. You can't "change stomachs," and you can't stop eating. Do you see how serious therefore indigestion is? An overworked organ is crying out for rest, and every meal you are obliged to take throws upon it more work. All you can do is to give it help to do the work, and that's just what Bile Beans do. They help feeble, over-worked stomachs to digest food, and when they have toned up the organ to its full strength, you leave them off.

Says Mrs. Shepherd, of Frederick Road, Stapleford (Notts.):—"For a long time I suffered from indigestion, which recently became worse. I generally awakened with a sensation of heaviness in my head, and that feeling was continued day after day. I became subject to constipation, which no amount of medicine seemed able to cure. My food would often repeat, and very frequently the whole of a meal would return. Owing to the state of my

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

Now that the Clerical party in France are raising the cry of persecution and "spoliation," it is an interesting study in proportion to contrast the generous terms of the present law with the root-and-branch methods of the Revolution. At the end of 1793 appeared the official decree closing all the places of worship in the capital. Several of the churches were thereupon converted into pagan temples. St. Gervais became the Temple of Youth, St. Jacques-du-Haut-Pas the Temple of Liberty, St. Sulpice of Victory, and so on. Others were offered for sale or to let. The placard outside the Eglise des Theatins, on the Quai Voltaire, described the building as one "eminently suitable for a works or factory." Many were sold and turned to various uses. Thus the Grand-Augustins, where the archives of the Order of the St. Esprit were kept, was turned into a poultry market; St. Benoit into a playhouse, the Theatre du Pantheon. A blacksmith set up his forge in the Celestins; a stationer in the famous Ste. Chapelle. St. Sepulchre housed an immense bazaar known as the "Cite Batave." By the end of February, 1794, the public celebration of the Mass was unknown in paris. Religion was only kept alive by secret services held in private houses, in garrets and in cellars. On occasion, it is said, Mass was said in the very churches themselves—at unearthly hours and with the doors locked and guarded.

MR. BRYAN'S TONE.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, "the silver-tongued orator from Nebraska" and prospective candidate for the United States Presidency, had a trying experience during his recent visit to the Japanese Pantheon at Shiba Park, Tokio. It was the first Japanese temple that Mr. Bryan had ever visited, and he was accompanied by several dignitaries of the municipality, who had come to act as his escort of honour. At the door of the shrine the Japanese gentlemen began to remove their shoes, according to the inexorable custom of the country. Mr. Bryan stooped and pulled off his "rubber-sides," and was horrified to find that most of the great toe and part of the second toe of one foot were protruding from its sock. There was no help for it; the American statesman, with his guard of honour and the dignity of a great country upon him, had to patter over the bronze floors of the temple with two toes exposed "Never have I felt the lack of dignity so much as on that occasion," confessed Mr. Bryan afterwards when recounting the experience.

POPULAR FIGS.

The growing popularity of the fig is the most noticeable thing in the fruit market just now. So-called green figs—that is, the undried and unpressed fruit in its pear shape, with the bloom of a damson on its skin—find a ready sale at a penny apiece. The taste for "green figs" is acquired by degrees. "People buy them to begin with," a fruiterar will tell you, "because they look so pretty on the dining table." But it is not only the green fig that is being forced on public attention. The dried variety has suddenly been given new trappings, and those who like dried figs need no longer pull mincingly at a sticky mass when they want to detach one. Figs are being sold this autumn in two new ways. Some are pressed into wide-necked bottles, which keep them moist and clean, and others—particularly those which are blocked into a square shape and called "pulled" figs—are separately wrapped in silver paper.

LEAD MINES IN DERBYSHIRE.

When the lead mines of Derbyshire have been reopened the owners will proceed to win lead from them by ways that are as old as history. The lead is embedded in veins of spar. Break a piece of spar and you see that it is full of glistening points. The miners go down to the workings, peck out the spar, and send it to the surface. There it is crushed and then washed. Lead is five times heavier than spar, and all the tiny points of metal sink to the bottom of the washing trough. In old days the first dishful of washed ore had to be presented to the barmaster, and as soon as he received it that official proceeded to mark out a sufficient area of the land surface around the shaft of the new mine for the use of the mine-owner. The landowner had no say in the matter. He was bound to yield as much of his land as the mine-owner had reasonable need of, and our rough-and-ready way of settling the quantity was to allot as much land as could be contained in a circle measured from the shaft to the furthest point to which the miner could hurl his pick.

LEAD AND DIALECT.

It is inevitable that so old an industry as lead-mining should have influenced the speech of Derbyshire. There are many proverbs regularly used in the Peak which puzzle the stranger. One may be given by way of illustration: "You must not dig about another man's 'bing.'" The "bing" was the pot or even near his hearth where the lead miner of old used to store his washed ore before he sent it away to market. The old lead-mining laws were very particular in their respect for dwelling-houses, gardens, orchards and churches, and the injunction against interfering with another man's "bing" probably was applicable to a much wider area than the circle about the hearth where the "bing" was situated.

FISHING FOR COAL.

"The Salford fishing season has begun," said an old gentleman in the train, pointing to some curious figures on the banks of the Salford Canal. The train, had come to a stop just at the point close to the waterway. There were some women and boys carrying long poles, at the end of which were tied lading cans and other utensils, the whole resembling a kind of eccentric butterfly net. They were following, with looks of expection, in the wake of a heavily laden coal barge. Soon a big lump of coal fell into the water. At once the coal-fishers plunged their poles into the obscure liquid and patiently angled for the precious piece amid the mud of the bottom. One fortunate youth bore it in triumph to land, and placed it with a pile of other redeemed pieces. When winter begins, the canals become almost crowded with coal barges, and this curious industry of coal-fishing is pursued with much ardour and a rather pathetic perseverance. It calls for alertness and skill, and is altogether a more risky business than that of the snapper-up of unconsidered trifles from carts.

THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

In an article entitled "Briticisms versus Americanisms" in the October number of the *Popular Science Monthly* an American professor gives some interesting information about the colloquialisms of the mother-country. In Great Britain, he tells us, instead of asking for "chicken" you must ask for "fowl"; instead of "cold bread" you must ask for "cut bread." If you want to buy muslin at a dry-goods store you must ask for white calico from a mercer; a bowl and pitcher become a jug and basin. In Great Britain a pitcher means a little jug, and a bowl is only used for serving food in. If you want to buy woodware you purchase furniture from a turnery. Milk and butter you buy from a cow-keeper or a dairy. Instead of posting a letter in a letter-box near a lamp-post, you post it in a pillar-box near a lamp-pillar. If you want a pair of overshoes you ask for a pair of footholds or goloshes, "Cowkeeper" and "footholds" are particularly good.

A BOER BIBLE.

The circumstance that a son of one of the Boer leaders is at present a student at Trinity College, Dublin, the *Freeman's Journal* suggests, might remind the Provost and Senior Fellows to do a tardy act of reparation to a Boer family. In the library of Trinity College there is a very antique Boer family Bible, with the record for many generations in its fly-leaves of the births and marriages and deaths of the members of that family. The Bible was presented by Sir Kendal Franks, M.D., to the College in a letter in which he said that the Bible was left in the wine cellar of his house, which was occupied by the Boers during the war—all the wine having been consumed. This sneer indicates the spirit in which the "presentation" was made to the College. Some months ago an advertisement appeared in the English papers requesting the return to the Boers of family Bibles and other prized family memorials which during the war might have come into the hands of the English. The Bible of General Cronje, which was exhibited as a "trophy" in the Lobby of the House of Commons, was returned to its owner.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	1	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comorkhadi and Dongri	0	0	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pydhonie, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	8
Hospitals	0	0	0
Total	1	1	86
Total figures from 1st to date	159,627	1	86

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.

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In 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tins.

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24 (Twenty-four) Cycles at half the Original Price.

A Minerva Motor Cycle—3 1/2 H. P. (Slightly used) Rs. 350 only.

EDWARD CYCLE WORKS,
Near Pork Market—Opposite Catholic Church.—MARINE LINES, BOMBAY.

TO MEN AND TO WOMEN

Sick and Weak people. I can cure you with Electricity as I have cured many other I can make the blood circulate in your vein the nerves tingle with vigorous life and th spirit of energy show itself in every move of your body. I have told you that Electricity is "LIFE," and now all scientists and doctors are approving my claim. Let me prove it to you; let me show you how my method of applying this great power has revolutionized medical treatment.

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY
Is a Model, a Modern Home Treatment.

Read what some others claim for this new improved appliance.

Fort, Kakori, 28th August 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I feel much improved since using your Battery, and am stronger and possess more energy and vitality.

The Varicocele, which was one of my most distressing complaints has greatly diminished and I feel sure that another month will bring about a complete cure.

Thanking you for the benefits I have derived from the use of your Battery and assuring you that I will not fail to recommend it to my friends,—Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. A. AFENDI.

Bohra Musjid, Ratlam, 11th August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 8th instant, is to hand, and in reply I have to state that I continued the use of your Battery after receipt of same for a fortnight.

As regards my chief complaint Diarrhœa, I am glad to state the virulence of the attack has altogether abated after only a fortnight's use of the Battery.

My general health is improving.—Yours, &c., (Sd.) SHAIKH MAHOMEDBHAI AMIL.

READ MY BOOK.

I have a book which every man and woman should read. It tells facts that are of interest to every one who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book to-day; if you cannot call, I will send it post free. Consultation is free. Remember my Battery does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for a year, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months. Write to-day.
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SADDLE SOAP.

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Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

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ENGLISH LEVERS
FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

Lady's Watch. View of Movement.

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ¼ a minute in 30 days.

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DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¼ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver	... ...	Rs. 95
" " " Gold	... ...	" 260
" ¼ Hunting, Silver	... ...	" 95
" " Gold	... ...	" 270
" Hunting, Silver	... ...	" 95
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GENTS.—Open face, Silver	... ...	Rs. 95
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These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents' Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., The Watch makers of Western India, BOMBAY & POONA.

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The Dogs-Birds section, 24 pages only, may be had apart from the complete book of 320 pages, and this section alone (24 pages) is free and post free. A size at 1d. is now on sale for owners of Dogs and Birds requiring to use a small quantity only of
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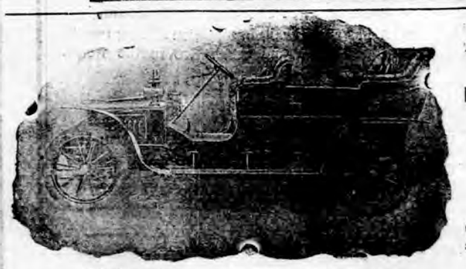

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